

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 JANUARY 1981

Islamic Conference Summit

In a speech to the Islamic Conference summit, carried live by Riyadh radio, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq revealed that, following "intimations of flexibility" on the part of the Soviet Union and the Afghanistan, Pakistan informed UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim that conditions are "favorable" for the appointment of a UN special representative to begin consultations for a peaceful solution to the Afghanistan problem through negotiations. At the moment, President Ziaul Haq said, "we await the outcome" of Waldheim's efforts. The president also called on Islamic countries to establish "an identity of their own, clearly distinct from the power blocs of the East and West," to set up procedures and mechanisms to resolve inter-Muslim issues and to devise an institutional framework promoting economic cooperation between Muslim countries and pooling scientific resources, thereby reducing technological dependence on the advanced countries.

Chairing the summit on behalf of Saudi King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz called on Muslims and Christians to cooperate in "serious work" to liberate Jerusalem from Zionism and warned against the "new threat" posed by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which he described as an "expansionist aggression" threatening "the entire region." In his speech, carried live by Riyadh radio, Prince Fahd urged an immediate Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and also appealed to Iraq and Iran to stop fighting each other, resolve their dispute by peaceful means and respond to the Islamic Conference's "initiative."

Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti, in his speech, carried live by Riyadh radio, told the summit to devote "special attention" to finding a solution to end the Iran-Iraq war, which goes "beyond the borders of the two countries." A four-man peace delegation of the summit is ready to fly to Iran upon word from Tehran, IINA reported, adding that the mission will comprise the presidents of Syria, Algeria and Pakistan as well as PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, said at a press conference, broadcast by Riyadh radio, that no decision has yet been made by the summit on forming a committee to go to Iran. The prince also said the conference represents "a pledge by Muslims to liberate Jerusalem" and called on the United States to pursue a new "realistic" policy based on the "real facts" that led to the conflict in the Middle East, namely, Israel's occupation of Arab territories and "denial" of Palestinian rights.

SPA reported that the summit's draft resolution on Afghanistan includes three basic points: an invitation to the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan; an opportunity for the Afghan people to choose the system of government they want; support for the attempts of the "struggling people" to liberate their country from foreign domination. According to AFP, Gazi Mohammed Amin Waqad, vice president of the Afghan rebel group Hezb-e Eslami, warned the summit against striking a secret compromise with the Soviet Union over Afghanistan without consulting the Afghan resistance fighters. Speaking in Rawalpindi, he warned that such an accord "would not have any influence and would not be acceptable" to the Afghan people.

Reporting on the summit, LE MONDE noted a new moderation on the Afghan issue and cited Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi as saying that an explicit condemnation of the Soviet Union will not serve the Afghan cause, especially since "encouraging signs" have been detected from Moscow. It also noted a similar moderation over the Afghan issue on the part of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who said the Islamic Conference does not intend to inflict sanctions on the Soviet Union because "we cannot tackle" the Soviet Union "in the same way as we treat Israel." On the other hand, LE MONDE pointed out a hardening of attitudes over Jerusalem and said the conference is likely to approve an increase in aid for the PLO.

Iran

Reaction to Hostages' Release--Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i presented a "detailed and comprehensive report" to the Majlis on the government's negotiations over the release of the U.S. hostages, Tehran radio reported. While the radio did not elaborate on his remarks, AFP reported that Raja'i defended the agreement as the best possible deal and scored those who had criticized the hostages' seizure for not understanding the "essence" of the Islamic revolution. "Those malcontents" who cite adverse diplomatic and economic consequences, the prime minister charged, are in reality "criticizing the principle of the Islamic revolution itself." Other Majlis members approved the agreement, according to Tehran radio, expressing their gratitude to the government for handling the issue "to the best of its abilities." Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani also echoed this gratitude in a radio interview, declaring that the Majlis is "satisfied" with Raja'i's efforts to implement the conditions set for the hostages' release.

Rally Protests--Before discussing the war situation, the Supreme Defense Council gave priority attention to recent disruptions at rallies attended by national political leaders. The council "unanimously condemned" groups that chanted slogans supporting other individuals at rallies addressed by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in Esfahan, Tehran radio reported, describing these efforts as an "insult" to the speaker. Saying that these disruptions created disorder and "a climate of pessimism and sedition," the council called on security and judicial authorities to prevent a repetition of such acts. In response to this call, Prosecutor General Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili issued a statement warning that such acts are contrary to Islamic law and urging police and security forces to arrest the "insulting" offenders.

Nabavi on Economy--Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi told a Tehran radio interviewer that while the economic embargo "had no special effect" on Iran's basic needs, it did have some effect on prices and contributed to inflation. To control this inflation and protect Iran's foreign exchange position, Nabavi continued, the government intends to nationalize imports, stress domestic production and improve distribution, adding that a special committee has been formed at the Ministry of Economic Affairs to regulate prices of basic commodities.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi General Command communique, reported by Baghdad radio, said that Iraqi forces destroyed an Iranian force near Gilan-e Charb and also engaged Iranian units around Susangerd. Iraqi MiG's hit the town of Genavi near Bushehr, Tehran radio reported, while Iraqi artillery continued to shell Abadan, Dezful and Ahvaz intermittently. The radio also said that Iraqi and Iranian forces continued their battle for Nowsud in Kordestan.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol V No 017

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26 Jan Evening Session

LD262153 [Editorial Report] Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic at 1930 GMT on 26 January begins a live relay of today's evening session of the Islamic Conference summit at At-Ta'if. At 1935 GMT Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Awd al-'Aziz begins a speech which lasts 35 minutes. [See below]

Then Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti makes a 30-minute speech at 2006 GMT which deals with the problems of Palestine, Afghanistan and the Iranian-Iraqi war. [See below]

At 2036 GMT Pakistani President Ziaul Haq begins delivering a 57-minute speech. [To be published subsequently]

At 2128 GMT Prince Fahd calls upon King Hassan II of Morocco to speak, but the latter requests that his speech be postponed until tomorrow evening after the speech of the Algerian delegate. Then various delegates, including Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, propose that there should be two sessions each day. Saddam Husayn suggests that tomorrow's morning session be held between 0800 and 1100 GMT and the evening session between 1600 and 2000 GMT. Prince Fahd then declares the session adjourned until 0800 GMT tomorrow. The live relay ends at 2133 GMT.

Prince Fahd Speech

LD262242 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1935 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Speech by Saudi Deputy Prime Minister Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at opening of the 26 January evening session of the Islamic Conference summit at At-Ta'if--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses, Messrs Presidents, Your Excellency the UN Secretary General, peace be upon you.

I would like to express my thanks to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for delegating me to chair the sessions of this conference. I thank you for approving this.

Our duty impels us to turn to the believers in God everywhere--warning about the prevailing Zionist danger whose objective is the Judaization of all the holy places--and to ask them to stand firmly in the face of these conspiracies which are being hatched to keep Jerusalem under Zionist control. Moreover, we also call upon them to reject whatever is presented, from time to time, aimed at placing the holy places under an international administration instead of returning them to their lawful owners who throughout history maintained the sanctities of these places and secured freedom of worship in them.

We hope that our brother believers in God will share our belief that it is useless to call for the independence of the places of worship under an international system, or under any system or any other name, at a time when Zionism is denying these places to Muslims and Christians and rendering the latter homeless so as to be able to dominate the places of worship with a view to purging the human element from them. The preservation of the life, rights and dignity of human beings goes side by side with the preservation of the sanctities and maintaining them.

This is a fact which calls upon Muslims and Christians to cooperate in serious work for the liberation of the holy places and in the rejection of the Zionist plots in all their forms. One such wicked form emerges when we bear in mind that tens of thousands of the inhabitants of the Jerusalem area alone are Christians who under the pressures of the Israeli occupation authorities have been compelled to leave their homes.

Brothers, the Muslim nation is facing yet another challenge and a new threat which is represented in the Soviet invasion of Muslim Afghanistan. This is a threat which does not limit itself to Afghanistan alone, as it threatens the entire region since it is an expansionist aggression by a great power which bears the responsibility for maintaining international security, peace and stability. On the other hand, the Soviet invasion is an aggression against an independent and sovereign state which is a member of the Islamic Conference Organization, the United Nations and the nonaligned movement. Therefore, in the name of this historic congress, we call on the Soviet Union to adopt attitudes that conform to the principles of right, justice and freedom and are also consistent with the slogans of peace and friendship among the peoples, which the USSR calls for, and to embark on an immediate withdrawal from Afghanistan, thereby respecting the will of the Afghan people and their right to choose the regime they wish for themselves.

Brothers, Islamic independence from East and West and self-reliance are two supports from which we must proceed towards the realization of the Muslim nation's goals so as to protect its rights and interests.

The great powers have self-interests which quite often do not agree with our own. The Soviet Union is engaged in an aggression on the Muslim nation in Afghanistan, and the United States has built its traditional policy on supporting the Zionist entity in Israel. We do not want to prejudge events in being optimistic or pessimistic regarding the policy of the new American administration in this field, but nevertheless this administration is called upon to make its policy in line with the principles of right and justice and to use its capabilities to reach a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East issue. However, we must rely first on God and then on ourselves, on our capabilities and our solidarity.

It is regrettable and very painful that differences take place among sister Muslim countries and lead to conflicts and wars. The continuation of the armed conflict between two neighboring Muslim countries, Iraq and Iran, constitutes not only a waste of Muslim pure blood, but also a threat to the security, safety and stability of the Muslim nation. It is our duty as Muslims to look for peaceful solutions to our differences through and within the framework of this organization and also within our faith. We, all of us, address an appeal to these countries to end bloodshed, halt fighting and resolve the dispute by peaceful means, and respond to the initiative of the Islamic Conference Organization.

We should have been pleased if Iran had participated with us by attending this meeting, since its participation could lead us to reaching a solution which would end the conflict and restore unity and cohesion to the Muslim ranks.

Brothers, when I review with you the conditions of the Islamic nation, I do not overlook pointing out the Muslim societies in some countries whose populations comprise a Muslim majority. [sentence as heard] The Muslims in a number of these countries do not enjoy political and religious rights which are guaranteed by international and (?regional) laws and systems. I hope that this conference looks into the conditions of these Islamic minorities in order to raise their standard and safeguard their rights.

This should not be interpreted as interference in the domestic affairs of those states, or aimed against the unity of their peoples, national territory and independence. What we actually seek is the well-being of those societies and their greater cohesion and guaranteeing their rights which enable them to carry out their duties of serving their homelands.

One of the most distinguished achievements of Islamic solidarity was the creation of the Islamic Development Bank. We are invited to give more support and backing to this bank so that it can continue its efforts and double its activity and diversify its specialities for the purpose of achieving an all-embracing Islamic development.

Brothers, economic and social development in the Islamic world need the help of the sons of the Islamic nation and their creative intellects and minds for work and construction. This also needs financing and as such the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia proposes that states which are members of the Islamic Conference Organization and which can afford to do so, should allocate a sum which must not be less than \$3 billion to support the development programs in the Islamic world. In its belief in the role to be played by the proposed sum to support the development program and raise the living standards of the Muslim citizen in every Muslim country the kingdom announces that it will contribute \$1 billion to achieve this noble aim. [applause]

Brothers, the challenges that confront the Islamic world require the solidarity of Muslims through sincere efforts. They are called upon to take the initiative so that they can protect themselves and their future against the dangers that threaten them. This requires the massing of their potentials and their spiritual, cultural, political and material energies, and mobilizing them in a true and persistent jihad--in all of the noble Islamic meanings of jihad--to confront and repel aggression and recover our sacred shrines and usurped territory.

Your Majesties, Presidents, Your Highnesses, and Your Excellencies: The Islamic nations are looking up to you and to your conference [words indistinct] the lesson is not only in adopting resolutions but also in implementing them in order to achieve the results which we seek. This requires on our part a great deal of persistent work and sincere effort, plus more scrutiny and coordination. The external challenges make it imperative that we in the international arena carry out coordinated and harmonious actions which realize our desired aims for us. The spirit and principles of Islam are your best aid in your work which seeks to restore to the Islamic nation its proper lofty place among nations and which seeks to prove to the whole world that the tolerant principles of Islam which are based on right, justice and equality are a torch that lights up the way not only for Muslims but also for all mankind.

Habib Chatti Speech

LD262339 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2006 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Speech by Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti at 26 January evening session of Islamic summit at At-Ta'if--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the all-merciful, the all-compassionate. God has said: And this nation of yours is but a single nation; and I am your lord; therefore, serve me. God also has said: And hold fast altogether to the rope of God and be not divided.

Worldwide interest in this conference is due in part, I regret to say, to the differences and disputes that exist today between some of our Muslim countries, the differences and disputes which became so serious that they led some brothers to fighting and destruction and also to wasting efforts and ruining resources. Consequently this conference of ours is an opportunity to plan and to give the right direction to the Islamic Conference Organization in order to enable it to serve in an active manner the causes of our nation. The Islamic Conference Organization, in view of the tasks you have entrusted to it, is also looking forward to the resolutions you will be adopting, the resolutions which in context will rise to the level of the events being experienced by the Muslim world and which will rise to the responsibility which God willed our [word indistinct] to shoulder.

All hopes are attached to this noble meeting of yours to define the course in this new era of the Muslim nation's history so that it becomes possible for your organization, with all its machinery, to carry out its responsibility and to rise to the level of events and the historic mission which has been entrusted to it.

If the organization's efforts are to give priority to the Palestinian cause and to holy Jerusalem, it is necessary that in this field it redouble efforts to all levels and by all methods in order to deliver Palestine and Jerusalem and to restore the established rights of the Palestinian people and liberate all the Arab territories which are under Zionist occupation. We put our hope in God that the beginning of this century of the hegira shall witness the liberation of Palestine and the setting up of the Palestinian state, just as the sixth century witnessed Palestine's liberation at the hands of Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi.

It is painful to Muslims in general and their leaders in particular that until now and for many months the blood of the brothers-in-God is being shed, the blood of the sons of Iraq and Iran. In this destructive war which is still raging and which brothers are fighting, establishments are destroyed and [word indistinct] resources are being ruined.

A month before the convening of this conference, while addressing invitations to (?all) countries to attend, the secretary general addressed a special message to His Excellency President Bani-Sadr urging Iran's participation in the third Islamic summit in view of the happy opportunity this occasion provides to help both sides to find a solution for their differences and to end the war, and also to enable Iran to participate in discussing the matters of destiny which the conference would look into. The delegation sent to Iran was accorded a big welcome; its statements were heard with immense interest; and the Iranian officials promised to look into their attending the conference.

You are not unaware of the fact that the war between the two sisters Iran and Iraq goes beyond the borders of the two countries. It has reached an intensity which demands that the Islamic summit give it special attention and work for its solution. Thus the matter has been put before you among the most important issues with which you have to deal. The Islamic nation is awaiting your (?decisions) on this grave matter, as it is feared that unless this bloodshed is stopped the Muslim nation will grow weaker and its enemies stronger.

The problem of Afghanistan heads the list of problems that call for exerting more effort in order that the unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet forces from this Muslim country be accomplished, and in order to secure the Afghan people's established right to choose their own regime without foreign interference and without any pressures. This conference of ours is expected to take decisive steps which measure up to the developments of the situation in this country which is struggling to preserve its (?individuality), freedom, sovereignty and [words indistinct].

In this same context are located the problems being experienced by Muslim communities in countries which are not members of the Islamic Conference Organization, and also the necessity of ensuring all their rights in implementation of the human rights declaration, within a framework which respects the sovereignty of these states. At the fore of these issues is the problem of the Muslims in the southern Philippines and also the need to honor the Tripoli agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front in (1976).

Chedli Klibi Speech

LD261708 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0918 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Speech by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Grace and peace be on the last of the prophets. Your Majesty, Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Royal Highnesses and Your Honor, Mr Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization, Mr Secretary General of the United Nations Organization, sirs:

In response to the generous invitation from the Islamic Conference Organization, I have the pleasure and honor to attend the third Islamic Conference summit, whose opening meeting was held in the court of God's tranquil mosque, the source of the light of deliverance, and the focal point of affection and the qiblat of Muslims in all corners of the world. I have the honor to greet you at this meeting on behalf of the league of Arab states and to express my appreciation for the gigantic efforts exerted to prepare and organize it thoroughly, and to express appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which always seeks the well-being of the Islamic nation, to bring people together to strengthen cohesion and to inspire cordial affection. I express the greatest expression of appreciation especially to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for his sponsorship of this conference, also to his crown prince and right-hand His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz with the sincerest sentiments of gratitude for their zeal for Islam and Arabism and for their genuine concern with their problems.

The league of Arab states, as it expresses its pride concerning the convention of the Islamic Conference summit in an Arab country, stresses that the Arab family is an indivisible part of the Islamic group, tied to it by the bonds of solidarity in all spheres, receiving help from it in its struggle, and relying on it in important matters.

Your Majesty: The Islamic states are a power if their political wills are united, become comradely, are rallied together and have one will among them, and this is for two basic purposes: to eliminate backwardness and to confront the external storms. If they are sincere in this endeavor and if success becomes their ally, they will occupy the position befitting them in international gatherings and it will be easy for them to regain their lost rights and Jerusalem, first of the two qiblats and the third of the mosques in Islam, and to persuade the international community to enable the Palestinian people to gain their dignity, I mean, their right to their homeland and their own states.

As for the first purpose, to eliminate backwardness, this imposes on the Islamic states basic [word indistinct] among themselves which must be realized. They can be summed up in solidarity and rallying together in the process of development with the conviction that any progress achieved by any Islamic state is but a gain for the whole group. As for solidarity, it means cooperation and coordination of efforts to spare them dissension and dismemberment, to ensure the consolidation of integration and not division among them. As for rallying together, this means the strong supporting the weak so that harmony may be general, that the march may become straight, and that prosperity and progress may spread. However, every one of our Islamic states in their (?glorification) of some collective will must realize indispensable basic matters, especially, the endeavor to establish justice in all its forms, whether civil, social, economic, or political justice and to decide the (form?) which is one of the pillars of the Islamic society. Through justice and the (?form) the solidarity of the national group grows stronger inside every country and its cohesion in good and bad times increases, considering that its interests are [word indistinct] and have a common destiny.

Your Majesty, the second objective of the Islamic group is confronting external storms. This requires from us to know the truth about our position in today's world, for the Islamic state will soon comprise approximately 1 billion people. Those 42 states extend from the Atlantic to the Sea of Japan. It includes white, black and yellow people, and Islamic groups in China, India and the Soviet Union. One of Islam's proud claims as a religion and civilization is the fact that it harmonized among races and equalized among colors. It created no differentiation among Muslims, be it racial or of class.

Despite all those positive elements, the picture of Islam among some people is almost accompanied by a picture of backwardness and stagnation. But Islam as a religion and civilization is basically founded on ijtihad [reasoning to obtain Islamic ruling from the Koran and the prophet's hadith] and the continuous call for development, accomplishment and progress. And so our efforts should be coordinated to raise our nation from the humble place to which it has fallen for centuries since the time when it was the pioneer of civilization and chief in scientific leadership and thought.

The picture of Islam, in most cases, is accompanied by the forms of discrimination and conflict. That is why a strong Islamic front should be established on the basis of free, constructive dialogue and cooperation for piety and good. In this age this requires that we build a powerful Islamic might that enjoys respect and appreciation.

The picture of Islam was largely a combination of the sentiment of indifference and fatalism whereas Islam makes man shoulder responsibility for his actions in view of what God has given him of freedom and will. The Islamic nation should thus assume the appearance of determination, plan to change what is within itself and look to the future in order to prepare it in a manner commensurate with its aspirations. These are the spiritual values and values of thought on which its religion and culture are based.

The picture which dominates the minds of non-Muslims about the Islamic world is that Islam is contradictory. While it adheres to the old in some affairs it goes greedily to the new in other matters. Thus we should think of creating agreement and harmony between our cultural choices and our spiritual authenticity. This is not impossible if we do not make authenticity associated with the offscourings or, if we automatically adopt without consideration all that the new civilization has produced.

Your Majesty, it is necessary to reevaluate Islamic conduct at the levels of individuals and communities so that this conduct would truly be consistent with our spiritual tradition, moral values and ancient cultural heritage; so that it may become responsible conduct always stemming from a clear and committed will [words indistinct]. Thus we can ensure that our Islamic nation will not fall again under foreign domination, and subservience in all sectors will be avoided. Thus the Islamic nation can also regain freedom and dignity for all of its peoples who are still under the yoke of colonialism. I mean the people of Palestine themselves, an Islamic people in religion and civilization. I also mention in particular holy Jerusalem where all the sanctuaries are held in esteem and respect only by the Arabs and Muslims generally.

The emergence of a political Islamic will at international level will have fundamental results for the Muslims themselves and for all mankind. While the united political will of 40 states naturally adapts to the lawful interests of these states, it also adapts to spiritual values and intellectual ideas. It is important that they should be heard in international gatherings and in every aspect relating to regulation of relations between states or human communities.

The lawful interests of our states dictate that the prosperity of one human community should not be achieved at the expense of another, and that the rights of one should not be denied in order to serve the interests of another. International relations should be governed by a minimum level of justice, consultation and harmony.

This is exactly what we mean when we demand the establishment of a new international economic order, a new information order and a new cultural order which can yield in a single (?stroke) a new international political order which enables all the states [word indistinct] shouldering the responsibilities or organization [word indistinct] also preserving peace without being (?subject to the control) of any group and without letting any of the big powers have a monopoly of decisionmaking.

One of the greatest tasks of the Islamic community at international level is undoubtedly effective participation in the process to preserve peace. It is clear that that should be first and foremost in the Middle East where peace cannot be restored unless the international community has reached an agreement to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination in accordance with the principle for which the late King Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz struggled, that is that every people be given in their country the right to conduct their own affairs without trusteeship or subservience to others. Without this, our region will inevitably witness serious convulsions sooner or later.

Here we ought to turn to the big powers to remind them that they have responsibilities which go beyond the short term, and that they have interests which are incompatible with the aspirations of Zionism for [word indistinct], aggression and expansion at the expense of the Palestinian, Lebanese and other peoples of the region. The Arabs' friendship can be gained only on the basis of respect for their lawful interests, the sovereignty of their states and the dignity of their peoples.

Your Majesty, the Islamic community is also responsible for making a contribution to the establishment of peace throughout the world. We hope that it will be able to effectively intercede between two Islamic states which should have been coexisting in harmony and cooperation. We hope that the bloodshed will stop and that relations between them be established on the basis of recognition of rights, goodneighbor relations and good will.

Your Majesty, there are wide prospects for the Islamic community to play an international role of utmost importance, being itself an international power significant in its geopolitical position and in the possible contribution it can offer, inspired by its civilization which calls for harmony and cooperation among all men.

In particular, it can revive the nonaligned movement and infuse in it a new lease on life stemming from the spirit of equality, justice and solidarity between all peoples--values on which Islam built its human community. Their need is becoming increasingly stressed in this age in tackling major issues relating to the fate of all mankind.

Your Majesty, Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, gentlemen, the Arab League derives its solidarity with the Islamic Conference Organization from its faith that in the coordination of efforts lies effectiveness in support for common questions of destiny. I have reached agreement with my colleague Habib Chatti to step up the strengthening of relations between the two organizations in order to beef up cooperation between them and to deepen the ties of understanding and consultation between the two secretariats general. The league is proud to realize that the most salient of Arab priorities are themselves the priorities of the Islamic states. The Islamic fraternity which prevails between the Arabs and other Muslims of the world gives our questions of destiny the international weight necessary to ensure that right will prevail over wrong.

On behalf of the Arab League, I salute this great meeting, wishing you full success in view of its special importance in these circumstances in which the Islamic nation is facing a number of political and cultural challenges. Arab public opinion looks forward with deep interest to the resolutions which will be issued by this summit to affirm the solidarity of destiny between the Arab and Islamic peoples.

Delegation on Iraq, Iran

GF260833 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] SPA has learned that there is a tendency within the third Islamic summit to form a delegation that includes a number of leaders of countries participating in the summit conference and whose task will be to discuss the Iraqi-Iranian war later and to try to reconcile the two countries.

SPA has learned that the absence of the Iranian delegation from the conference will not enable it to discuss the issue as desired and with the participation of all the parties concerned.

Informed sources said that the Iraqi delegation to the summit will put before the conference the details of the conflict between the two countries with the aid of some maps of the border areas.

'Arafat Elected Vice Chairman

NC261300 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, 26 Jan (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat was elected vice-chairman of the Islamic Conference at today's opening session, proposed by Morocco's King Hassan II, along with President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh and President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

Among those who spoke at this morning's session were United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who voiced the U.N.'s anxiety at the widespread rise of violence and terror, the outbreak of fresh conflicts, and the massive violation of human rights. He also called for cooperation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference Organization.

The conference was scheduled to reconvene after dinner this evening.

Proposal on Afghanistan

LD270938 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (SPA)--The SAUDI PRESS AGENCY has learned that the draft resolution about the situation in Afghanistan, which is before the third Islamic Conference summit, is based on three main principles for settling the Afghan problem. These principles include: an invitation to the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghan territory; giving the Afghan people the opportunity to choose the system of government they want; backing this struggling people to liberate their country from foreign intervention.

The convergence of the foreign ministers of Islamic states approved this resolution--which was drawn up by its special committee which discussed the situation in Afghanistan--at the end of its meetings at At-Ta'if.

Extra Sessions

LD270956 Midda IINA [International Islamic News Agency] in English 0818 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (IINA)--Islamic leaders held a second working session last night and were scheduled to resume their deliberations here this morning.

Yesterday, King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the Al-Quos [Jerusalem] Committee, proposed that the summit hold one session every day at night so that kings and heads of state could hold side meetings and bilateral consultations during day time. Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abo al-Halim Khaddam seconded the proposal. Finally the conference passed a proposal by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn that to meet twice a day from 11 am to 2 pm and then from 7 pm to 11 pm so as to conclude the summit on scheduled time.

Last night's session was addressed by Prince Fahd, chairman; Secretary General Habib Chatti and President Ziaul Haq.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

GF270845 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0605 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Press conference given by Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal after the evening session of the third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if on 26 January--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question from Kuwaiti AS-SIYASAH] There has been speculation today that a committee that includes some of the leaders of Muslim countries has been formed to go to Iran to urge Iranian officials to participate in the conference. At the same time it was observed that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was not present during the summit conference's evening session. Is the Syrian president's absence connected with this committee?

[Answer] Thank you. The efforts made by the conference in general to persuade the Iranian Government to participate in this conference are well known to you all. The secretary general arrived from Iran only 2 days ago. As I have said the agenda--which includes the Iraqi-Iranian conflict--has not been submitted for discussion so far. Consequently there has been no decision from the summit on this matter.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Jihad for justice is the responsibility for every believer and every Muslim. In this regard, all the Muslim countries that discussed this matter are prepared to participate in this jihad according to their capabilities.

[Question from 'Arafat Hijazi of Lebanese television] A State Department spokesman has a short while ago criticized the Islamic mobilization to restore Arab sovereignty to Jerusalem, and took the view that such a call is likely to increase tension and hamper efforts to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. What is your opinion of this statement?

[Answer] I have only heard this statement from you now. If it is true, the contrary is more true. It is the continued occupation of Jerusalem and Arab territories and disregarding the Palestinian people's legitimate rights that threaten security, peace and stability. I believe that the bases from which we proceed here are bases founded on legitimate rights. I refer you to the king's speech this evening which defined specific aims in this regard.

[Question from Hamzah Qadi from JEUNE AFRIQUE] The handshake between President Chadli Benjedid and King Hassan II in front of the Ka'bah yesterday prompted some newspapers and circles to say that this meeting was a result of a Saudi mediation. Is this true, or was the meeting a coincidence?

[Answer] I believe it was divine intervention that brought about the scene that pleased all of us. It is one of the blessings of this meeting that it brings harmony among Muslims and unites them in doing good.

[Question from 'Abdallah ash-Shiti of Kuwaiti AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM] What is the truth about the report on a Palestine oath made in the Ka'bah to make Muslim leaders committed to the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied territories. Will Your Highness clarify this matter?

[Answer] I have already answered this question. There was a proposal on the liberation of Jerusalem at the opening session of the Islamic Conference summit in the Mecca mosque. King Khalid asserted to the PLO leader that the meeting of Muslims near Ka'bah in the house of God in a conference designated as the Palestine and Jerusalem conference is a binding pledge by Muslims to liberate holy Jerusalem. The sincere call and serious determination to liberate Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian Arab territories made in King Khalid's speech is a real and practical call to the Muslim nation. It is the pledge made by the leaders of the Muslim nation. They are still determined to fulfill it and make sacrifices for it. I believe that the whole conference represents a pledge by Muslims to liberate Jerusalem.

[Question from Saudi AL-YAWM] Do you believe that the idea of an Islamic veto is feasible?

[Answer] Naturally I believe it is feasible. For this reason Saudi Arabia has proposed it.

[Question--Begins in English and is translated into Arabic] The U.S. Government still refuses to supply additional equipment to increase the defensive capability of F-5 planes which were delivered to Saudi Arabia and which may assist in liberating the holy places. Can you comment on this view and on the stand of the new administration in the United States on this regard?

[Answer--in English] I have not heard from the American administration on this question.

[Question from American Broadcasting Company--translated into Arabic] [Words indistinct] which can be addressed to President Reagan regarding the pressure he could exert on Israel. Secondly, how do you view relations between the new administration in the United States and Saudi Arabia?

[Answer--presumably in English, only Arabic translation is heard] This question is [word indistinct] but I shall reply to it in one way: The Saudi Arabia will not go further than what the majority of countries in this conference want, nor will it fall short than this stand. Regarding U.S. influence in the world, we hope that the United States, a superpower, will use this influence in establishing a [word indistinct] world and in achieving a peaceful settlement in the Middle East conflict. This is our hope--that the United States pursues a [word indistinct] and just policy. This is what we hope on the basis of the conclusions we have reached so far and on the basis of the hopes of the Arab countries to achieve a settlement--these hopes that have not been realized yet. Everyone would like to see the United States pursuing a new policy, a realistic policy based on the real facts that led to the conflict in this area. There are two factors: Israel's occupation of Arab territories and the denial of the Palestinian people's rights and their right to self-determination. If the new administration's views will be founded on these bases I believe that we should expect a hopeful solution to this problem. Thank you.

[Question] It has been reported that Archbishop Capucci was prevented from attending this conference as a result of Israeli pressure on the Vatican. Do you believe that Israel can influence the Vatican's stand on Jerusalem...

[Answer--interrupting] This is not true. I received a letter from Archbishop Capucci a short while ago.

[Question from AT-TADAMUN AL-ISLAMI magazine] An Islamic court of justice is the hope of all Muslims. Will the conference discuss this matter? Does Your Highness believe that the Muslim world is now more in need of an Islamic court of justice than any time in the past?

[Answer] The proposal on the court together with a recommendation has been referred to the summit, as I have said in the past. It is hoped that such an institution will contribute toward the elimination and resolution of differences among Muslim countries. It has a noble aim and I hope that, God willing, after being studied, the proposal will see the light.

SUMMIT DELEGATES HOLD BILATERAL MEETINGS

GF271038 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The leaders of the countries taking part in the third Islamic summit resumed their bilateral meetings today. UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. The amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, received Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim visited Niger President Seyni Kountche. The issues submitted to the summit conference were discussed during these meetings.

Sudanese President's Meetings

JN251313 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 25 Jan (SUNA)--President Ja'far Numayri last night called on Senegalese President Abdou Diouf at his residence in At-Ta'if. Numayri congratulated the Senegalese president on his new post. The two leaders reviewed bilateral relations and African issues of mutual concern. They also discussed the topics on the Islamic summit's agenda. The two leaders asserted that they would combine their efforts in the service of Islamic issues at this important juncture to achieve the solidarity of the Islamic peoples.

President Numayri also met with Djibouti President Hassan Gouled. The discussion between them dealt with bilateral relations, African issues and the topics on the Islamic summit's agenda.

Qatari Amir's Meetings

JN261126 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 26 Jan (QNA)--The Qatari amir, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, continued his meetings and consultations here today with the Islamic leaders participating in the Islamic summit. These meetings and consultations aim at coordinating matters related to summit issues and discussing both means to achieve solidarity between the Islamic countries and bilateral relations.

The amir paid a visit this morning to President Saddam Husayn of Iraq at his residence in At-Ta'if. The meeting was attended by 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, Qatari minister of information; Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member, and Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign minister.

The Qatari amir also received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended by 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari and Rafiq an-Natshah, the director of the PLO office in Saudi Arabia.

Iraqi President's Meeting

JN261816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1746 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 26 Jan (INA)--President Saddam Husayn met in his residence here this evening with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. The discussion at the meeting dealt with the possibility of the United Nations contributing to putting an end to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict while acknowledging the legitimate rights recognized by international norms and charters. President Saddam Husayn and Dr Kurt Waldheim also discussed cooperation between Iraq and the international organization to contribute to the consolidation of international cooperation in the service of civilization and humanity.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and deputy prime minister; RCC member Hikmat Ibrahim; and Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

Iraqi-PDRY Meeting

JN270845 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (INA)--Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at his residence today 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting President Saddam Husayn acquainted the PDRY leader with the military situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and Iraq's just and legitimate demands to restore its rights over its land and waters.

They also discussed the most important topics on the agenda of the third Islamic Conference summit and the means to consolidate Arab cooperation in the service of the Arab nation's interests for building its present and future.

Turkish Minister's Meetings

TA262115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and King Husayn of Jordan during the break in the meetings of the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if today.

Waldheim visited Ulusu in the latter's residence. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar also attended the meeting. The general situation in the region in which Turkey is situated was assessed during the 1-hour meeting. An exchange of views was also conducted concerning the current phase of the Cyprus intercommunal talks.

After this meeting Ulusu visited King Husayn of Jordan. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and the Jordanian premier and foreign minister also attended the meeting, which was held at King Husayn's residence. The developments in the region were discussed during the meeting, which lasted about 1/2 hour. It was also decided during the meeting to raise bilateral relations to the highest level. In a statement to journalists after the meeting, King Husayn said that there are friendly and fraternal relations based on history between Jordan and Turkey. He said: In the light of these ties, we held an extremely satisfactory meeting on the problems facing our countries and our hopes for the future.

Ulusu is expected to meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn tomorrow.

Meanwhile in a statement to journalists in At-Ta'if this evening, Ulusu said that the importance attached by Turkey to the Islamic summit by participating in it on the prime ministerial level was welcomed by the other members. Ulusu also expressed the hope that the Islamic Conference Organization will function in a positive manner and attain favorable results.

Saudi King's Meeting

LD270950 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0853 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (SPA)--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim at his majesty's office at the royal court in At-Ta'if at 1115 this morning. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation.

Syrian President's Meetings

JN270712 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0451 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if--President Hafiz al-Asad resumed his political meetings yesterday with heads of delegations participating in the conference. At his residence in At-Ta'if yesterday afternoon he received UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. The discussion dealt with the general situation in the Middle East and the conference atmosphere.

The president then received Mauritanian Prime Minister Ahmad Ould Benijara, head of the Mauritanian delegation to the conference, and members of his delegation. Discussion centered on the issues on the conference agenda. Both meetings were attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Following the dinner banquet given by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in honor of the heads of delegations, the president received Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. They exchanged viewpoints on issues of common interest.

Jordanian King's Meetings

JN271024 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (PETRA)--His Majesty King Husayn yesterday afternoon resumed at his residence in At-Ta'if his meetings with the heads of the Islamic country delegations participating in the third Islamic Conference summit, the first session of which was held in At-Ta'if yesterday morning.

The discussions centered on the importance of arriving at positive resolutions to enhance the ties of cooperation among Islamic peoples and countries and to unify the Islamic stand regarding international affairs for the achievement of more effective joint Islamic efforts.

His majesty received the YAR president, His Excellency Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister and head of Tunisian delegation.

His majesty also received Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, head of the Turkish delegation.

The meetings were attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

SAUDI PRINCE FAHD INTERVIEWED ON ISLAMIC SUMMIT

LD261011 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 24-30 Jan 81 pp 14-18

[Interview granted by Saudi Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to AL-MAJALLAH correspondent--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] The Saudi Arabian Kingdom has exerted great efforts and conducted extensive contacts to insure the success of the third Islamic summit. What are your highness' expectations regarding the results and resolutions of the Islamic summit, what are the most important matters it will discuss, and what do you wish to achieve?

[Answer] My expectations are entirely good. I am always optimistic because I am confident that the Islamic nation is, thank God, in good condition. There is much more that brings this nation together than there is that divides it for the points over which there are differences are generally secondary. If there is good will the summit results and resolutions will, by the will of God and His might, meet the hopes of the Muslims and their aspirations for a better life and bright future. The results will be commensurate with their basic issues. The sanctity of the place, where the holy Ka'bah stands, and the solemnity of the occasion, the beginning of the 15th hegira century, will have a great effect on this.

As for the most important matters that the conference will discuss, these are contained in the agenda which the foreign ministers will approve. It includes all the major Islamic issues, foremost of which are the Palestine problem, the problem of Jerusalem, the question of Afghanistan, and reviewing the resolutions adopted at the two previous Islamic summits in Rabat and Lahore.

[Question] Reports have said that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom held special contacts with Iraq and Syria in order to convene an Arab minisummit with a view to settling Arab differences following the Saudi mediation between Damascus and Amman [as published] to end tension on the borders between the two countries. What progress has been made in these efforts and will such Arab reconciliation be achieved? Does your highness expect such efforts to be made in this regard alongside the Islamic summit?

[Answer] The kingdom always seeks to mend the rift. It seeks to do so every time any signs of disagreement appear on the horizon because it always endeavors to achieve the highest level of solidarity and understanding between peoples and countries which have common objectives and interests. The Islamic nation gets together around the Koran and turns toward the Ka'bah five times a day and has common hopes and aspirations as well-as a common fate.

Our endeavor to overcome disagreements or narrow them whenever they arise stems from our policy and our deep realization that our strength lies in our unity and solidarity and our weakness is due to differences between us. Therefore, we are greatly anxious that the nation should remain united and to plug all the loopholes through which our enemies try to penetrate to their objectives which aim at dividing and weakening us.

We are glad to carry out any effort that is compatible with this principle. We also hope that everybody will do the same. We will spare no efforts whether before, during, or after the summit that might achieve cohesiveness and harmony between the Arab and Islamic countries.

[Question] The Iraq-Iran war is exhausting two leading Islamic countries and weakening them. Many efforts have been made to stop the fighting but these efforts so far have led to no results. Does Your Highness expect new efforts to be made inside or outside the Islamic summit to stop the fighting and is there a new substantial plan to secure a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the war between Iraq and Iran is an issue of grave importance in view of the weakening of the two sisterly states that would result from it as well as of the innocent blood that is being shed daily because of this war. Since the weakening of either of the two countries would mean a weakening of the Islamic nation anyone who cares for his religion and nation would like this war to stop and its causes to be removed. As you know, the kingdom has sincerely tried through the Islamic Conference Organization to stop this war and to find a just solution to the problems that led to its outbreak. We will continue, together with the sincere sections of the Islamic nation, during the conference and after it, to seek to contain this war. We all hope that wisdom and reason will prevail in the interest of Islam and the Muslim peoples.

[Question] The Islamic summit will, of course, discuss the fate of Jerusalem and the Palestine problem. It has been reported that there are new Arab and European plans and ideas for Jerusalem, especially after the recent meeting of the Jerusalem Committee in Rabat. What role is the kingdom playing in this regard?

[Answer] The kingdom's role stems from a constant fact in which we believe and seek to carry out. Simply it is that Jerusalem is Arab and that it should be restored to Arab sovereignty. This is a fixed principle which we will not abandon under any circumstances. Proceeding from this, we are channelling our efforts through the Jerusalem Committee which represents the Islamic community. The summit will discuss a report prepared by the committee on this issue.

[Question] Your Highness, recently you visited Pakistan and had talks with President Ziaul Haq. Earlier His Highness Amir Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz also viewed the conditions of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. What do you see as the duties of the Islamic countries in giving further material and military aid to Afghan mojahedin in order to escalate the struggle against Soviet occupation?

[Answer] The Afghanistan problem is an important Islamic problem; the Afghan people are an Islamic people and strongly religious; therefore, proceeding from the principles of right, logic, and law, the Afghan people declared their rejection of foreign occupation and took up arms against the occupiers. We support the fraternal Afghan people and back them with all means for several considerations, the most important of which are the duty of solidarity and mutual assistance and the need to support right and justice. Furthermore--and this is an extremely important matter--the Soviet Union is a superpower that has responsibilities toward international peace and security and noninterference in the affairs of small countries, leaving them to freely decide the form and type of rule they accept.

As for the question of refugees, it is a humanitarian matter toward which we fulfill our duty according to the dictates of our religion and attitude toward humanity. Would not our duty be even greater when the matter involves a fraternal Muslim people with whom we have the strongest ties, the ties of religion? We believe that supporting the Afghan people is support for right and justice. It is also the duty of the world community to seek to remove the injustices that has been done to our brothers in Afghanistan.

[Question] Observers have noticed that relations between Iran and the neighboring Arab countries have cooled somewhat. How does Your Highness evaluate these relations and their future?

[Answer] The state of relations between Muslim Iran and the neighboring Arab countries is not as bad as portrayed by some of those who would like these relations to worsen, despite the Iraq-Iran war. This, of course, does not mean that there are no differences of views on certain issues. But these issues are secondary and differences over them can be overcome when there is good will and when there is a desire to establish relations based on mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of these countries. This is possible and is inevitable. The unchanging salient fact will remain that Iran is an Islamic state which has an interest in the prosperity and stability of the area because the interests of the area are one and so are its objectives and beliefs. Iran is an Islamic country and its relations with the Islamic countries, including the Arab countries, could only be bright, God willing.

[Question] Your Highness declared more than once that it is impossible without a united Arab stand to convince the United States of the Arab right. If no united Arab stand could be achieved during President Carter's era do you expect it to be achieved during the era of the new President, Ronald Reagan, particularly in light of the fact that the new U.S. administration will probably be more biased toward Israel?

[Answer] What I said about the need to adopt a unified Arab stand is not necessarily in order to deal with President Carter's administration only. Rather, it is a basic and necessary condition for dealing with every U.S. Government and other governments. We do not see much difference between the various Democratic or Republican U.S. administrations. These administrations follow programs that seek to secure U.S. interests before anything else and, of course, they know where their interests lie. If the Arabs, too, know where their interests lie, then the incontrovertible fact is that the desired united Arab stand is the only way to achieve them. The unification of stands is in our view, a necessity at all times. It is even more so when it is for the sake of regaining a usurped right.

[Question] Reports have said that the new administration of President Ronald Reagan intends to ask certain Arab countries for military bases and to send large U.S. forces to the Middle East in order to confront any Soviet threat to the area. What would Saudi Arabia's attitude be toward such a U.S. request should it be made?

[Answer] The kingdom's position on this matter is known. We have declared and asserted more than once that our land will not be used for bases for any foreign power and that we are seeking to keep our country away from any foreign influence whatsoever. We are also seeking to keep our area away from conflicts between major powers. It is in the interest of this area and the whole world to keep away from conflicts between major powers.

[Question] Some analysts are saying that the views of Saudi Arabia and of the new American administration are close with regard to confronting in an effective and tangible manner the Soviet infiltration of the area, particularly the Gulf area?

[Answer] Infiltration, be it Soviet or otherwise, occurs for the attainment of aims and interests which can only be attained at the expense of the aims and interests of others--a matter which conflicts with legality and ethics. When one of the superpowers follows such a course, the interests of the other power will be affected to such a degree that the interests and the future of other states are affected.

For this reason we are against the Soviet policy of infiltration and expansion. The situation in Afghanistan is perhaps one of the gloomy pictures of such infiltration. The result is that the Afghan people are the primary victim. The second, third and fourth victims are the area's states and their interests. Undoubtedly, vigilance and awareness displayed by the target states in the area and in other areas in Asia and Africa and elsewhere will surely check its advance. If the other states of the world have interest in keeping these areas away from influence and conflict, they are invited to contribute to achieving this aim.

[Question] Your Highness, do you believe that President Reagan's assumption of power and his lack of enthusiasm for the Camp David accords could lead to Egypt's abandonment of the Camp David agreements and return to the Arab ranks? And what are the conditions for Egypt's return to the Arabs?

[Answer] Egypt's return to the Arab ranks would not be anything more than a situation similar to the return of an expatriate to his homeland and people. There is nothing strange in this and I cannot imagine any party having any conditions for such a return. It would be enough for Egypt to abandon the reasons which took it out of the Arab ranks.

[Question] The new American administration is raising the slogan which has been termed by the analysts as "the Jordanian option" or "the Jordanian role" for solving the Palestinian problem. What is Your Highness' view regarding this, especially in the light of the recent Amman summit resolutions and King Husayn's intention to visit Washington soon?

[Answer] We have a firm and unremitting view regarding the Palestinian cause. This view is that any solution proposed for this issue must be acceptable to the Palestinian people themselves and that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

[Question] Certain foreign press reports doubt the existence of good relations between Saudi Arabia and North Yemen. What is Your Highness's comment on this?

[Answer] Our relations with fraternal Yemeni Arab Republic are based on mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of fraternal Yemen. The duty the kingdom is carrying out by contributing to the development of this fraternal country and extending a fraternal hand to it to achieve prosperity and well-being is the basis of the campaign of doubt and delusion which is aimed at harming relations that are stronger than any campaigns. We are happy to say that our brothers' understanding and appreciation of our positive role in the process of Yemeni development is our best consolation. Our Yemeni brothers are aware more than anybody else of the reality and aims of this role. At the same time they are capable of discerning and judging our relations with them.

[Question] There is a sort of official Lebanese censure of the Arab stance in general because of what some people in Beirut regard as lack of interest in Lebanon's tragedy displayed by the Arab brothers. In Your Highness's opinion, is this censure justifiable and are the Arabs really neglecting Lebanon?

[Answer] I can answer this question only in relation to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom which I do not think is meant by this question because it is always with fraternal Lebanon and spares no effort to help it. Rescuing Lebanon from its tragedy rests with the Lebanese leaders themselves.

[Question] Your Highness announced a few months ago the formation of a committee under the chairmanship of His Highness Amir Nayif ibn 'Abd al'Aziz to draft a system for government and the consultative council. Will steps be taken in the near future to achieve this objective?

[Answer] The committee is continuing its meetings and I hope that it will adopt its resolutions soon so that practical steps will be taken to achieve this objective.

[Question] One final question. Your Highness, in your opinion, what are the worries of the Saudi citizen today?

[Answer] The word "worries" has a meaning in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom that is different from its meaning in many parts of the world, thanks be to God. If the almighty creator has summed up mankind's worries as hunger and fear in his saying "feed them when they are hungry and secure them against fear," he has, however, bestowed upon us in this kingdom the blessing of abundant food and security. Only those who have been deprived of this blessing will understand the meaning of this. However, the nature of evolution and God's will has created in man the desire for more and more.

The Saudi Arabian Kingdom has gone a long way in achieving the basics and made good progress in securing prosperity and well-being for its people. It has also employed all its capabilities and resources to achieve this aim after it had laid down the foundations of its renaissance on a solid base in the various walks of life, socially and economically, the third 5-year plan programs which we are implementing steadily lends credibility to what I am saying. It might not be appropriate for me in this interview to go into details about the programs of housing, loans, agriculture, water, seawater desalination, industry, electricity, roads and social security and, if you wish, social insurance and education. If man is the basis of development and its programs, he is also the basic object of this development.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS ISLAMIC SUMMIT

LD270941 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 22 Jan 81 p 3

[Interview given to Nasir ash-Shahri by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in Ankara --date not specified]

[Excerpts] Ankara--[Question] Your Excellency, at a time when Turkey will be participating in the Islamic Conference summit which is to convene in Saudi Arabia in a few days' time, may we ask if Turkey has a working paper to present to the conference and what proposals will you be contributing to the summit during your attendance at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in holy Mecca.

[Answer] The Turkish Government wishes the summit conference success. It has welcomed such gatherings since the 1974 meeting. Turkey hopes that the conference will promote the ties and consolidate the relations among the Islamic states and eliminate the differences among them. Turkey, which will be participating for the first time at the prime minister level, has a view for the attainment of fruitful results regarding the Islamic issues. We aspire to the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Islamic conference held in Turkey. We also seek from this conference positive results on the Afghan issue represented by the Soviet invasion, which is now threatening the Islamic nation's entity, interests and societies. The Iraqi-Iranian war is also one of the important matters. Turkey believes that these two countries must end the war, seek peace and progress and stop wasting their resources and human blood. There is also the major issue which concerns the whole world, namely the Palestine issue and the Middle East issue in general. Turkey, which is part of this world, is undoubtedly interested in peace and in the Arab and Islamic issues, because it is part of the Islamic nation by virtue of creed, affiliation and long history. I am very optimistic about this vast Islamic gathering which we hope will achieve, as I have said, positive results on the issues put before it.

[Question] Your Excellency, the Arab and Islamic states have welcomed the Turkish decision reducing diplomatic representation with the Government of the Israeli enemy, because this decision reflects the Turkish Government's understanding of the issues that concern the Islamic world. The issue of Jerusalem and the Al-Aqsa mosque concerns not only the Arab world but also every Muslim in the world. I would like to ask you: Is the reduction of Turkish-Israeli diplomatic representation a nucleus for the final liquidation of this representation, and when will this take place? Especially since I have learned here in Ankara that the Israeli ambassador is still in Turkey together with the members of the embassy and the consulate? What about Israeli-Turkish relations in the light of these conditions?

[Answer] Regarding relations between Israel and Turkey, Turkey does not approve of Israeli policy, which does not comprehend Islamic rights and evades international resolutions one way or another. We have a stance toward this policy, particularly with regard to Jerusalem and the need to comprehend our rights as Muslims. On the basis of this stance, we have withdrawn the Turkish consul from Israel and the Turkish Government has decided to reduce the diplomatic representation to the level of one clerk only and to eliminate all diplomatic representation at the embassies and consulates in the two countries. We recently communicated this decision, and a deadline ending 6 weeks from now has been set for the full implementation of this decision.

[Question] At the outset of this interview, Your Excellency spoke about the Iraqi-Iranian war. Can you let us know Turkey's view of this war and its dimensions?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to say that you are undoubtedly aware, and the whole world must be aware that Turkish foreign policy is primarily based on the preservation of peace and its total prevalence in the Middle East area. Therefore, we have a view on which our foreign policy is based to achieve this peace. Peace can only be achieved under the following conditions: first, Israeli withdrawal from all the territories it occupied in 1967 and the return of Arab-Muslim Jerusalem; second, the original religious, cultural and structural features of Jerusalem must not be altered; the third condition, which is very important, involves Israel's recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the establishment of their independent state and respect for the international rights of the Middle Eastern states in as far as their entities, territories and self-determination are concerned. We also have another condition in relation to what I have already said; namely, that Israel must not alter the Arab features in the territories it has occupied and it must hand them back to their Arab owners with their original Arab features. All these conditions are valuable and essential in international law on people's rights. We hope that the world will realize the importance of these rights to the Islamic and Arab nation.

We in Turkey do not seek and never approve of the principle or concept of war or bad relations between any two countries, especially between two neighbouring Islamic states like Iran and Iraq, with which we undoubtedly have good relations. Turkey persistently calls on the two states to resolve their differences peacefully and not by war. Turkey has also been careful not to side with one party against the other, in view of the effect that this war could have on Turkey. Therefore, we have great hopes that the cloud of war hanging over the Iraqi and Iranian territories will disperse and a cloud of lasting peace and security will take its place, through the summit conference and through Islamic understanding.

'ARAFAT: 1981--'THE YEAR OF THE PALESTINIAN OPTION'

LD210957 Paris LE MATIN in French 17-18 Jan 81 p 9

[Philippe Lapousterle interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut: "The United Nations Should Support the Palestinian State"--date not given]

[Excerpt] In Yasir 'Arafat's view we are now at a particularly crucial time on the eve of the installation of a new U.S. administration and with the prospect of a new Israeli Government. The cards are, therefore, going to be redealt, the Palestinians think, and the whole Palestinian problem is going to be studied from a new angle.

"The year 1981, the year of the Palestinian option," Yasir 'Arafat stated, "means finally realizing that there will be no solution in the region, no stability, no real security if there is an attempt to ignore the Palestinian people. Therefore, this is the year in which people must no longer try to set aside the Palestinian people's national rights, namely the right to return home, the right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent Palestinian state; this is, moreover, in keeping with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the most important international organization, which has recognized the legitimacy of our struggle and the PLO's representative nature. Working in any other direction and adopting any course which tries to leave out the Palestinians would mean moving further away from a solution and perpetuating the conflict."

How can this deadlock be broken and this "Palestinian option" upheld, when the Geneva conference cannot be convened owing to the Syrian refusal to sit with Egypt, the hostility to Camp David, which has reached its limits, and the almost unanimous rejection of what is termed the "Jordanian option" which, in Israel's view, consists in handing some territories back to King Husayn's administration? That is the problem now facing the PLO.

"We, the victims, have already made two proposals. First in 1969 we submitted to the world our plan to establish a secular and democratic state in Palestine in which Muslims, Christians and Jews would live on an equal footing. We even agreed to life alongside the newly established colonies which had come to Palestine against our will. We were told that that amounted to the destruction of the state, and we were described as terrorists.

"Our second proposal was made in 1974 during the meeting of the Palestine National Council--our parliament in exile which represents all our people. On that occasion we unanimously--and I stress that--adopted a program stipulating the formation of a Palestinian state on any piece of territory evacuated by the occupier or liberated. What was the reply? That state would be a threat to Israel; that state would also be a USSR satellite, a Soviet colony. That was clearly farcical. How could we, a tiny state, have threatened a state which, as everybody knows, has between 18 and 20 nuclear bombs and an army equipped with the latest American weapons capable of challenging all the Arab countries? Despite that, the farcical argument convinced some people."

What European Initiative?

Is this the right time for the PLO to make new proposals, just when the U.S. and Israeli administrations are about to change? The PLO Executive Committee chairman is thinking of the United Nations which, in his eyes, has the advantage of supplying him with some guarantees and makes it possible to start studying solutions by taking the preliminary steps of formal mutual recognition: "I now believe that the appropriate framework for the solution could be the United Nations. We are recognized by 117 states, which is twice as many as recognize Israel, and the United Nations accepts the legitimacy of our struggle and the PLO's representative nature. The last UN resolution recognized the Palestinian people's national rights by 143 votes to 4 (two Latin American countries, Israel and the United States).

"In addition we need the United Nations to give us guarantees when we establish our future state. The United Nations is the appropriate framework. That seems to be the most logical solution. At present the United Nations is taking responsibility for Namibia's future, for instance: Why could it not do likewise for us Palestinians?"

[Question] What about Europe, what role could it play? What value does the PLO attach to what is usually called the European initiative?

"Who said that there was a European initiative?" 'Arafat said impatiently, taking off his fur cap, "nobody has ever even mentioned an initiative. All that there has been is a political statement during the Venice summit. The most important point is the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State Muskie that the United States would never authorize a European initiative. There was also a NATO summit in Ankara a few days after the Venice meeting, at which the United States imposed an outright veto and successfully demanded that no allusion even be made to the European statement issued only a few days perviously. So how can you talk of an initiative?"

Could the situation change with a Labor Israeli administration and the probable fall of the Begin Cabinet? In 'Arafat's view the Labor Party largely adopts the Likud policy on Palestinian problems. "Let's look at the Labor Party program. Article 27 stipulates the right to carry out military operations outside the territory, the right of pursuit, in other words the policy followed by Begin. Two other points indicate the desire to liquidate the PLO physically and politically. We know Begin and we can read the Labor Party's promises. Why are those who suffered so much from the Nazis trying on us the methods of a fascist-style clique?"

YASIR 'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO GDR'S HONECKER

NC230805 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT
23 Jan 81

[Text] Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee has affirmed that the Palestinian Arab people under the PLO leadership will be vigilant with regard to all plots and intrigues engineered by imperialism against the Palestinian revolution.

In a message of thanks to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, in reply to his message on the 16th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution, Abu 'Ammar said the imperialist plots in the Middle East threaten security and peace in the whole world. He referred to the deployment of fleets and aggressive imperialist forces in the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Abu 'Ammar emphasized that the escalation of the imperialist conspiracies and intensification of the Zionist aggression will lead the Palestinian people to increase their determination to struggle.

In his message, published yesterday in the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, organ of the German Unified Labor Party, [as heard], Abu 'Ammar expressed the PLO's and the Palestinian people's appreciation of the GDR Government and people's solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Palestinians. He also praised the deep friendly relations linking the PLO and the GDR's party, government and people.

SALAH KHALAF DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN MOBILIZATION

LD181018 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0721 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jan (KUNA)—The Palestinian resistance has declared general mobilization within the Palestinian ranks following reports of an Israeli-Phalangist plan aimed at containing and striking at the resistance in Lebanon and Syria, said Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, in an interview with AL-WATAN newspaper of Kuwait.

He said the plan calls for the occupation of the Biqa' plain, where the Syrian contingent of the Arab Deterrent Force is based, and then the occupation of Khaldah in the triangular area linking southern Lebanon with Syria, with a view to cutting the road to Beirut.

Under the plan he said, the Israeli and Phalangist forces would, now that the rightist National Liberal Party has been liquidated by the Phalangists at 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, occupy Ad-Damur region and thereby complete the surrounding of the Lebanese leftist and Palestinian forces in the south. After that the plan calls for occupation of the eastern sector of Lebanon to isolate it from Syria and to besiege the Syrian Arab Deterrent Force, Khalaf said.

Salah Khalaf added that the plan was drawn up by Israel and Bashir al-Jumayyil of the National Liberal Party militia [title as received], who fled to the western sector of Beirut following the liquidation of his forces in the eastern sector at the hands of the Phalangists.

Khalaf added that the Palestine resistance hopes, by its mobilization decision, to train 12,000-20,000 Palestinian students a year. He expressed his regret that, with the exception of Algeria, Tunisia and the PDRY, the Arab states have declined to cooperate with the resistance in implementing this decision.

"The Palestine resistance will resist any attempt to clear the name of Jordan at the expense of the PLO or the Palestine people," Khalaf said. By this he was referring to recent reports about a "Jordanian option" to solve the Palestine question.

He said the PLO will attend the Islamic Conference summit to be held in Mecca after a week. He expressed the hope that the conference will come out "with decisions that would unify our proposals for integrating the Arab and Islamic efforts."

Khalaf said the summit conference should define its position toward what he described as the challenge of the new U.S. President Ronald Reagan represented in his report for the declaration of Jerusalem as the unified capital of Israel, and his description of the PLO as a terrorist organization.

Khalaf also called on the conference to find a solution to the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran "because it is an act of bleeding which is not in our interest and harms both Iraq and Iran. We must discuss ways for getting out of this crisis while safeguarding our Arab-Islamic relations."

QADDUMI: ISRAEL WOULD REMAIN HOSTILE UNDER PERES

LD191007 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 14 Jan 81 p 7

[Ingmar Lindmarker report: "PLO Chief Meets With Palme: 'Mediation Can Be Coordinated'"]

[Text] Coordination of Olof Palme's attempts at mediation and the nonaligned states' attempts to bring about a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq were discussed in Stockholm on Tuesday [13 January] by Palme and PLO "foreign minister" Faruq Qaddumi.

The long talks were held only a few hours before Palme left for Baghdad for the second round of his UN mission. Qaddumi is considered to be the PLO's number two.

"A seven-group committee [sjugruppskommittee] in the nonaligned movement has offered Olof Palme its services on both sides," Qaddumi told SVENSKA DAGBLADET after his discussions with Palme. "There are certain steps which can be coordinated with our committee's proposal for a cease-fire."

Qaddumi is in Sweden at the invitation of the Social Democratic Brotherhood Movement. He met both Palme and Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten in New York last fall, and on Wednesday [14 January], he will have new talks with Ullsten.

"The Swedish Government could put pressure on the United States and exert influence on the EEC nations to bring about a change in their attitude to the PLO and the Palestinians," Qaddumi said. "And I think that Sweden should recognize the PLO."

The government's position is that Sweden recognizes states but not organizations.

"This is the view of the present government," Qaddumi said. "If there was another Swedish Government, there could perhaps be recognition."

However, Qaddumi denied that the subject had been raised with Palme. Sweden has gone as far as admitting that the PLO is the Palestinians' foremost spokesman.

PLO diplomat Qaddumi was pessimistic in his statements on both the imminent change of administration in Washington and the probable election in Israel. He said that Reagan's Middle East policy will only reinforce the strongly pro-Israeli U.S. line.

"If Peres comes to power in Tel Aviv there will only be a change of tactics toward the PLO," he said, "not a change in policy. Israel will become more flexible in word, but the approach will remain hostile and arrogant."

YASIN 'ARAFAT ADDRESSES 22 JAN BEIRUT RALLY

NC221819 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Under the patronage of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] a large popular rally was held in Beirut at noon today to mark the second anniversary of the martyrdom of struggler 'Ali Hasan Salameh, Abu Hasan.

The rally was attended by Brothers Abu Salih and Abu al-Walid, members of the Fatah Central Committee; Comrade Niquila ash-Shawi; Brother Samir Sabbagh; and leaders of the Palestinian revolution and of the Lebanese national movement.

Brother commander Abu 'Ammar made a speech on behalf of the Palestinian revolution at this rally. [Words indistinct] Brother Abu 'Ammar delineated important political points connected with the Arab, Islamic and international dimensions of the Palestinian issue.

About the At-Ta'if [Islamic] summit conference, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We want no more resolutions. However, we want work for Palestine and Jerusalem.

Regarding the new changes in the U.S. administration and in the Zionist entity, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Nothing essential has changed despite the change of actors on the stage.

Regarding the Peres-Giscard d'Estaing meeting, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I tell the French president that, before he meets with Peres, it is imperative for him to read the fascist-racist platform of the Labor Party, which is on its way to power in the Zionist entity.

In connection with the Iraqi-Iranian war, brother commander Abu 'Ammar addressed Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Saddam Husayn demanding that this [word indistinct] because the U.S. conspiracies could not be checked through a war between brothers that would bring about the end of the Gulf's two largest military powers.

FATAH OFFICIAL CALLS FOR ISLAMIC SUMMIT STAND

JN211552 Doha QNA in Arabic 1250 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Sharjah, 21 Jan (QNA)--Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, expressed the hope that the Islamic summit will adopt a clear and committed stand against the United States and Israel regarding the Jerusalem issue. We hope, he added, that Arab and Islamic policy will adopt measures of real content and strategic dimension so that these measures will be translated into practical stands capable of changing the political concepts of the United States and many European countries toward the Palestinian cause.

In an interview with AL-KHALIJ paper published in Sharjah today, Salah Khalaf said that the U.S. policy toward the national rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO is constant and does not change with the change of presidents. It is built on the nonrecognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their land, he added. There is no indication of any change in the U.S. political line from previous U.S. administrations by the advent of the new President, Ronald Reagan, whose line seems to be more stringent and intransigent toward the Palestinians.

Salah Khalaf said that U.S. policy can change if we, as Arabs, change and if the balance of forces changes, so that a new U.S. President might feel that there is a unified Arab stand on U.S. interests in the region, a real Arab solidarity built on firm principles and bases and a mobilization of the Arab military and economic potential in the battle against the Zionist enemy.

On the European initiative, Abu Iyad said that there is nothing tangible concerning the so-called European initiative. There are rumors and attempts to create chaos in the Arab and Palestinian arena through illusive initiatives, he added.

The Palestinian official expressed the hope that the forthcoming Islamic summit will find a way to solve the Iraqi-Iranian war. He added that this will not be achieved unless Iraq withdraws from Iranian territories, Iran recognizes Iraqi rights and both sign a good-neighbor treaty.

PLO APPOINTS NEW REPRESENTATIVE IN TEHRAN

GF210642 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The PLO has appointed a new director of its Tehran office to replace the former director, Hani al-Hasan. Informed Palestinian sources told AL-KHALIJ that the new director is Salah az-Zawawi, former PLO office director in Kenya. The source added that Az-Zawawi will leave for Tehran soon to assume his duties there.

OMANOFFICIAL REJECTS SOVIET PROPOSALS ON GULF

JN270905 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0715 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Muscat, 27 Jan (GNA)--Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary, has reiterated the sultanate's rejection of Brezhnev's proposals on the Gulf because, as he puts it, they represent a call for intervening in the domestic affairs of the Gulf states. He added that the Soviets are thus giving themselves legitimate reasons to intervene in the domestic affairs of the Gulf states. He said: We cannot accept Brezhnev's logic and his view of the Gulf as long as Soviet troops continue to occupy Afghanistan.

In a statement published today by the Omani paper AL-JARIDAH, Al-'Alawi said that if Brezhnev is sincere in his call for peace in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, let him withdraw the Soviet troops from Afghanistan so that we can trust his call. Under no circumstances can we trust Brezhnev's call at a time when his troops continue to occupy Afghanistan. The Soviet Union's words on peace are completely contrary to its deeds and practices.

The Omani under secretary asserted that peace in the Gulf area is primarily the responsibility of the area's states. He added that cooperation among these states is adequate to create a basis for stability in the area. Consequently, anything else is unacceptable to us, he added.

The Omani under secretary asked about the hands in the Gulf, as mentioned by the Soviet proposals, added that these belong only to the Gulf people. He asserted that if the Gulf states cooperate, they will thus lay the first brick for the edifice of stability and security in the area.

Yusuf al-'Alawi said that it is well-known that the Soviet Union has strategic plans to annex the Gulf area to its sphere of influence and hegemony, and its designs for Gulf oil are also well-known. All that has recently been published on the discovery of huge Soviet oil deposits in Siberia has not yet been confirmed in a practical manner.

He asserted that the sultanate is against Soviet hegemony everywhere in the world, particularly in the Gulf area. We cannot trust the Soviets because their deeds contradict their words. They encourage wars and urge Ethiopia to wage war against Somalia. They encourage the PDRY to intervene in the sultanate's domestic affairs.

He asks about the peace of which the Soviet Union is speaking. He added: We are against international conflict in the Gulf area, whether incited by the Soviet Union or by others. He said that it would be in the interest of the Gulf states to keep away from the international conflict zones. Gulf cooperation, he added, is the best guarantee of keeping the area far from the superpowers' influence and of establishing stability in the area. He said that currently the Gulf states entertain certain ideas to this end that will soon be implemented.

On the sultanate's attitude toward current African issues, Yusuf al-'Alawi said that, acting on the instructions of His Majesty Sultan Qabus, the sultanate is always eager to expand its relations with the African countries and to boost these relations by means of mutual cooperation.

SAUDI ARABIAPETROLEUM MINISTER YAMANI ON ISLAMIC, OIL POWER

LD260909 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 20 Jan 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent report: "Yamani: Muslim Strength Stems From Belief; Oil Serves Their Causes When Wisely Utilized"]

[Text] At-Ta'if--"There is an important fact that every Muslim should know, namely that two-thirds of the world's oil lies in Muslim lands." This was stated by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani in a statement to the Saudi television and ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT last night. Yamani added: If we realize that the world economy, stability, and contemporary civilization derive their strength from this oil--this vital raw material--then we can realize the tremendous strength that the Muslims possess. Nevertheless, we must not let this go to our heads, and we must pause a little. This strength has been known in the recent and in the distant past, and during the oil crisis which was brought about by the Ramadan [October] war. But the world press then did not speak about Islamic power, and no conferences and seminars were held to study the Islamic march--the march of this Islamic power and Islamic movement--except after we in the Islamic countries, from the Atlantic to East Asia, returned to God.

Yamani added: It was only then that the world took notice of this tremendous strength. Therefore, he asserted, we must realize that our real strength is belief in God and that it stems from the Muslim's Qiblah (Mecca), where the Muslim leaders will meet shortly. It does not stem from the exhaustible oilfields, which one day in the future will empty.

Defining this power in serving the Islamic world, the Saudi petroleum minister said: The power of oil, therefore, is like the power of a warplane which is unique in design and power. If it is not manned by a skilled pilot then it will not be a real power. However, if we take the oil power and the money power resulting from it and forge them into a strong manpower and economic, industrial and military power, then oil becomes a real power for the Islamic world, by which it can solve many of its just problems and achieve its legitimate rights.

UAECONTACTS WITH IRAN ON THREE GULF ISLANDS DENIED

JN261850 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1835 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Jan (GNA)--An official UAE source today denied yesterday's Tehran radio reports that the Iranian prime minister had met with a UAE official during the prime minister's visit to the Arab islands occupied by Iran. The source added that these reports are groundless. He added: The UAE's desire to hold a dialogue with Iran on the return of the three Arab islands to their owners stems from good-neighbor relations governed by Islamic principles in which we all believe.

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR U.S.-PLO DIALOGUE

NC261827 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA)—Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that it is high time that the PLO resort to peaceful means to find a solution to the Palestinian issue and restore the Palestinians' legitimate rights. In a statement to journalists today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that it was also high time to lay down practical measures that would lead to the PLO's and Israel's mutual recognition of each other—measures that could start by a dialogue between the PLO and the U.S. administration.

On mutual recognition, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: The recent elections in the West Bank and Gaza have shown that the mayors and all the personalities with whom Israel is dealing belong to the PLO. As for the PLO itself, Yasir 'Arafat has spoken of the possibility of stationing UN forces on the border between the West Bank and Gaza and Israel, which in itself is tacit recognition of Israel and of the Palestinian presence in the West Bank and Gaza.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali went on: Therefore, practical measures must be adopted to bring about this mutual recognition, particularly since Israel would have no excuse for rejecting a dialogue with the PLO since it is actually initiating the dialogue with mayors and personalities in the West Bank and Gaza who are PLO members.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt was attempting to reach positive results concerning the establishment of full autonomy for the Palestinians. He added: After we agree with Israel on the main features of full autonomy in a way that will be acceptable to the Palestinians, the PLO's participation will also become acceptable and Israel will have no excuse for rejecting a dialogue with it.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the European initiative was neither an alternative to the Camp David agreement nor conflicted with it or with the efforts by Egypt, Israel and the United States. He explained that if the initiative called for self-determination, then so did the Camp David agreement; and if the European initiative spoke about the PLO, the practical solution was for the PLO to use peaceful means and then hold a dialogue.

AS-SADAT COMMENTS ON VISIT BY ITALY'S COLOMBO

NC261427 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat received Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who is currently visiting Egypt. After the 1-hour meeting, President as-Sadat answered questions posed to him by Egyptian and international journalists.

The president opened his meeting with the journalists by welcoming the guest. He said: I told him that we will never forget Italy's support and understanding in the difficult hours during 1967 when all the Western states boycotted us. Italy has stood with us since that time up to now.

The President said: We had intensive and constructive talks and we discussed the situation in the Middle East area. We also discussed bilateral relations and the possibility of the EEC states shouldering their responsibilities regarding the position related to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The president added: Our views were identical in all the discussions we had. The president described the relations between Egypt and Italy as magnificent. The president thanked the Italian foreign minister for the financial aid that Italy offered to Egypt during the economic conference which was held recently in Egypt.

On his own behalf and on behalf of his people, the president thanked the Italian Government and people. He expressed hope regarding the future, particularly since Italy is a full partner in the Mediterranean area [as heard]. The president expressed the hope that relations and cooperation between Egypt and Italy will be strengthened.

After this, the president answered a question on the recent conditions in Chad and the Libyan invasion of that country. The president said: We have already issued a statement in which we denounced the Libyan invasion of Chad. He said that Al-Qadhafi is attempting to impose himself of the Chadian people. More than this, we have closed our embassy there and we are in continuous touch with Sudan. Let me repeat again. If anything happens to Sudan, we will extend all the power we have to it.

The president answered a question concerning the stand of the European states following the change that has taken place in the U.S. administration and concerning the forthcoming election in Israel. He said: We discussed this in detail with the Italian foreign minister and we hope that the new U.S. administration will tackle all the questions, particularly since Egypt and Italy are linked by good relations with the United States. We ask the U.S. administration to carry out its dealings with justice and righteousness and not give any opportunity to any other side to exploit what is taking place in the area. It is ridiculous that the Soviet Union should threaten to oppose any decision that is taken in the UN Security Council with regard to reaching peace between Egypt and Israel. They are now repeating the stand they took with regard to the solution of the hostage problem. As-Sadat wondered why the Soviets get excited about the U.S. position since the hostages problem has been solved. Regarding the Israeli elections, this is a purely domestic matter that concerns Israel alone.

The president was asked about the future of the Camp David agreement. He said that the Camp David agreement is the cornerstone for a permanent peace in the Middle East and no one can harm it as far as Egypt and Israel are concerned; whatever happens, the Camp David treaty will remain and continue to stay strong.

MUBARAK SENDS MESSAGE TO SUDANESE COUNTERPART

NC252153 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA)--In its issue tomorrow, Monday, AL-AHRAM reports that Vice President Husni Mubarak has sent an important message to Sudanese First Vice President Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil on developments in western Africa in light of the increase in Libyan troops in Chad. AL-AHRAM says that the official in charge of Egyptian interests in Khartoum handed the message to the Sudanese first vice president.

ISRAELI MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

NC251543 Cairo MENA in Arabic, 1525 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA)--The Israeli delegation to the Joint Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee arrived in Cairo this afternoon; the delegation is led by Gen Dov Si'on. During its meetings, which will last 5 days, the committee will discuss issues pertaining to the arrangements for the next stage [as received], foremost being the question of Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai, in addition to several other issues.

Military Committee Meeting

NC251750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1722 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA)--The Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee met this evening. The Egyptian side is headed by Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi and the Israeli side by Gen Dov Si'on.

OFFICIALS DEPART FOR OFFICIAL VISITS ABROAD

Al-Majid to Italy, Spain

NC251422 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] The deputy prime minister for economic and financial affairs, Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid, left Cairo this afternoon at the head of an economic delegation on a 5-day visit to Italy and Spain.

During his visit to Italy, the deputy prime minister will sign an agreement aimed at guaranteeing and promoting mutual investments between the two countries.

During his visit to Spain, the deputy prime minister will attend the first meeting of the joint Egyptian-Spanish committee for economic and technical cooperation between Egypt and Spain--which will lay down the principles of economic cooperation between the two countries during the forthcoming stage.

Parliamentarians to London

NC261157 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA)--An Egyptian parliamentary delegation headed by People's Assembly Deputy Speaker Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan left Cairo at noon today for London for a weeklong visit to Britain at the invitation of the British House of Commons.

In a statement before his departure, Radwan said that the delegation will hold talks with British Government and House of Commons officials on the latest developments related to the Middle East peace negotiations; Egypt's current efforts to promote a just settlement of the Palestine problem; the role the EC can play in enhancing the peace process in the region; and parliamentary and interparty relations between Egypt and Britain.

Energy Minister to India

NC270955 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA)--Electricity and Energy Minister Mahir Abaza left Cairo early this morning at the head of a delegation of nuclear energy experts on a 10-day official visit to India.

Abaza stated before his departure that during this visit he will hold important talks with senior officials in India on the cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of rural electrification, the exploitation of gases of organic refuse, unconventional energy, the training and exchange of experts and technicians between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES U.S. FAVORING IRAN

LD261525 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 22 Jan 81 p 1

['Abd al-'Aziz at-Tamimi report on an interview given to 'UKAZ by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi on 21 January in At-Ta'if]

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, in an interview with 'UKAZ yesterday, accused the United States of trying to restore its influence in Iran. He said: We do not say this because of our dispute with Iran, but because facts prove that the Americans have many supporters there despite the problems which arose between the two sides recently. He pointed out that, when he met former U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie for the first time, he blamed the U.S. Government for sending spare parts and arms to Iran despite the U.S. Government's declaration on more than one occasion that it does not send arms to tension areas in the world.

The Iraqi foreign minister also pointed out that the United States had stopped the sale of maritime engines to Italy. These engines were supposed to reach us under an agreement concluded before the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said that the excuse given by the United States is that the outbreak of the war led to the suspension of arms sales to the area--something which the United States did not do with regard to Iran.

Regarding the inauguration of Mr Reagan as U.S. President and what the Arabs expect from America during his tenure, the Iraqi foreign minister said that the U.S. policy does not change with the change of personnel. We do not expect surprises but, at the same time, we must wait and see and base our stance on what is palpable and factual.

As to whether the Islamic Conference Organization has played its part in trying to resolve the current dispute between Iraq and Iran, he said that the organization has done what it can through its chairman, its members, President Ziaul Haq and other Islamic initiatives and visits, but we do not think that it has achieved anything because of the intransigence of the Iranian side, which did not respond to all these Islamic gestures.

RAMADAN TOKYO PRESS CONFERENCE, RETURN REPORTED

23 Jan Press Conference

JN231644 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1614 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Jan (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first Deputy prime minister, has warned that Iran's continuation of its aggressive war with Iraq will entail additional rights for Iraq. At a press conference here today, he said that the extension of the duration of the war will make Iraq more inflexible regarding its current demands and will compel it to demand additional rights.

Ramadan renewed Iraq's welcome of any effort to stop the fighting with Iran in return for Iran's acknowledgment of Iraq's historical legitimate rights over its land and waters and Iran's restoration of the three Arab islands to Arab sovereignty. He said that Iraq will offer all facilities to ensure the success of the mission of international bodies and organizations to find a just solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict in accordance with the just bases it has proclaimed. He stressed Iraq's wish for peace in the area, a strategic region possessing huge resources.

Ramadan said that Iraq responded to the efforts of all the international parties and unilaterally stopped the fighting. However, the Iranian side responded with a large-scale attack on our units, compelling us to repulse it and inflict heavy losses in lives and equipment on the aggressive forces.

The first deputy prime minister explained that our welcome of a cease-fire is from a position of strength. This is unique in history, for no victorious side has ever asked for a stop to the fighting with a vanquished enemy.

25 Jan Return

JN250935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jan (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him arrived here this morning following a 3-day visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government. During the visit, Ramadan held talks with Japanese officials on bilateral relations, means to expand economic and technical cooperation and international issues of mutual interest.

The delegation accompanying Ramadan consisted of: Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade; under secretaries of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Industry and Minerals; the secretary general of foreign economic relations committee and representatives of the Iraqi Central Bank and Ministries of Oil, Industry and Minerals, Foreign Affairs, Transport and Communications and Public Works and Housing.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 228

JN261723 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Communique No 228 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 26 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With high morale and ability, our armed forces continue their activities in the operational sectors. The outcome of their activities last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Three dead and two guns destroyed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
- B. Two dead in the Sar-e Pol-E Sahab area.
- C. Our units engaged enemy concentrations in the Gilan-e Gharb area with artillery and mortars and forced them to flee, leaving behind 45 dead. One armored personnel carrier was destroyed.
- D. Six dead and one vehicle and one gun destroyed in the Mehran area.
- E. Our units engaged enemy personnel and positions in the Dezful area, killing eight and destroying two vehicles and one observation post.
- F. One dead and one observation post destroyed in the Shush area.
- G. Our units engaged enemy personnel concentrations and positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area, inflicting the following losses: 12 dead and 1 vehicle destroyed.
- H. Three dead; two vehicles, one loaded with fuel and the other with hardware; and one gun destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
- I. An enemy personnel concentration was sighted near our positions in the Abadan area. It was engaged and forced to flee, leaving behind 54 dead. One pile of hardware and two oil reservoirs were destroyed in the same area.

Thus, total known enemy losses are as follows: 134 dead; 1 armored personnel carrier; 6 vehicles, 1 loaded with fuel and 1 loaded with hardware; 4 guns of various calibers; 2 observation posts; 1 pile of hardware; and 2 oil reservoirs.

II. Our losses:

- A. Personnel: seven martyrs in all sectors.
- B. Equipment: two vehicles and one gun damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 January 1981

BAGHDAD CALLS FOR CONTINUED DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAN

GF261300 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Freedom-loving Iranians, dear brothers, revolutionary minds and honorable university professors: Let your efforts be more productive. The Khomeyni regime, even though composed of exploiters, was forced to kneel in weakness and concede defeat before your superior determination and will. Because of your determined demonstrations the Khomeyni regime has been forced to agree to the opening of the (?medicine) faculty. Only 2 weeks ago, however, this regime had insolently announced that the universities would remain closed.

The Iranian Government was faced with two alternatives. Either the government had to abandon its decision and open the universities or make a false promise in the face of the heroic people's armed demonstrations. Nevertheless, you must insist on your rights and legal demands and continue demonstrating. The opening of the medical faculty does not meet all your demands. All Iranian universities, schools and centers of education have to be opened. You should not permit the pro-imperialist [word indistinct] government, dictator Khomeyni, Tehran fascists and the illiterate (?clergymen) of Qom, who are all against education, to implement their exploitationist plans any longer.

If universities and centers of education are not opened soon, it will not be long before you see Iran, a great civilized country, turn into an uncivilized place. You will then see a country in which the youth only hear the unfounded and baseless preachings of helpless and unfaithful mullahs in mosques; a country in which disaster, poverty, illiteracy, adversity, gossip, [word indistinct] and treachery prevail. The members of [words indistinct] in Qom are sworn enemies of science and education, and they intentionally encourage conservatism and superstition.

The criminal mullahs had to yield before the students, fearing moves for the freedom of Iran. Continue your struggle. Have the universities opened through the use of arms. [passage indistinct] The continuation of the history and civilization of Iran and Iranians depends on the opening of its education centers. Continue your struggle and the day will be yours and rest assured that God, Islam, and progressive humanity support you.

ANTI-IRANIAN ARABISTAN YOUTH OPERATIONS REPORTED

JN231718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Arabistan--As part of their valiant challenge of the racist Persian enemy's arrogance and in confirmation of their genuine national identity, the heroic Arabistan youth carried out several new operations against the enemy's troops, vehicles and installations.

An official spokesman for the Arab masses movement in Arabistan told INA that a combat group of the Arabistan youth clashed with an enemy force in the Karkheh region on 19 January. The clash resulted in killing seven troops, destroying two vehicles, blowing up an ammunition stockpile and confiscating 26 rockets, 24 ammunition belts, 4,000 rifle rounds and a tractor. The group returned safely to base.

The spokesman added that on 20 January another group clashed with enemy forces in the same region, killing five troops and wounding three, in addition to destroying a vehicle and confiscating 12 chests containing RPG-7 grenades, 8 chests of mortar ammunition and 3 chests of Kalashnikov ammunition.

ANTIREGIME RADIO REPORTS MUJAHIDIN OPERATIONS

GF270547 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution in Arabic 1710 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] A report has reached us through our special courier on the heroic operations carried out by the Iraqi mujahidin with the Islamic revolution guards on the front of Islam against infidelity. On the night of the 21 January, the mujahidin carried out a commando operation against the enemy in Dezful. They destroyed one tank and killed many of the infidel mercenaries.

On 23 January another group, through coordination with the army, carried out a commando operation against God's enemy on the same front. They destroyed one personnel carrier, one truck, one tank, one large ammunition dump and killed a number of enemy personnel.

On 27 January they carried out a number of successful operations against the enemy on Susangerd front. They destroyed one tank, one machinegun, one excavator, one vehicle and killed a large number of enemy personnel. Meanwhile, one of the heroes was injured. The group returned safely to base.

On 23 January the Iraqi mujahidin and the Islamic revolution guards shelled (Chanjancham) with mortar fire. They destroyed two tanks, one rocket launcher pad and killed all its personnel. As a result of this shelling, 20-30 enemy mercenaries were killed.

In Ahvaz the mujahidin inflicted heavy losses on the enemies of Islam in Karkheh Kur the day before yesterday. Thirty of the enemy were killed and a number of them were wounded. One tank, one personnel carrier, one truck loaded with ammunition and a subterranean ammunition dump were destroyed and a number of enemy tanks and personnel were damaged.

In Susangerd the following losses were inflicted on the infidel enemy: one tank, one machinegun, two personnel trenches and a mechanical excavator. A large number of enemy personnel were killed or wounded. One of our Islamic forces was martyred.

In Kermanshah artillery fighting took place between Islam and the infidel forces the day before yesterday. The ground forces Eagles destroyed an antitank gun and a cement trench with all its personnel. The artillery of the Islamic forces destroyed a gun carrier and two ammunition dumps on Gilan-e Gharb front. An armed clash took place between the mujahidin and the counterrevolutionaries in the same area during which a number of agents were wounded and the strategic position was recovered from the enemy.

AMMAN: SYRIA FORMS NEW INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES

JN251710 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Excerpt] According to news from Damascus, the Syrian authorities have recently been forced to form new military forces from among the Syrian Army called confrontation forces [quwwat sidamiyah]. The task of these forces is to support the internal security forces, which have become unable to deal with the domestic disturbances, the exacerbation of the deteriorating security situation and the increasing activities of groups opposed to the Syrian regime. The first confrontation battalion has reportedly been formed. It was ordered to be prepared to immediately assist any of the internal security branches.

Most of the Syrian security and intelligence posts have been supplied with armored vehicles to be used in raiding the houses of the groups opposed to the Syrian ruling regime. It has also been observed that the Syrian security organs have greatly increased their patrols, using civilian Suzuki and Honda cars within Damascus and Land Rovers outside the city.

AMMAN TELEVISION REPORTS ON CLASHES IN SYRIA

JN191936 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] A wide-scale clash took place between a group of defense squads and elements opposed to the Syrian ruling regime in the Al-Kallasah and Al-Faydh areas in the city of Aleppo the day before yesterday, Saturday. Automatic weapons and handgrenades were used. The area remained closed until 1900 that day. The clash resulted in the death of a large number of people from both the defense squads and opposition elements. The Syrian side has not dared report this clash.

In Damascus, an armed clash took place between the defense squads and a group of elements opposed to the Syrian regime in the Al-Qanawat area on the afternoon of 16 January. A number of people were killed or wounded. Another clash took place in the Jabal Qasiyun area on the evening of the same day; two citizens were killed.

ROYAL DECREE REAPPOINTS SENATE PRESIDENT

JN241247 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] A royal decree was issued today reappointing Bahjat At-Talhuni as president of the Senate.

CPSU DELEGATION BEGINS WEEKLONG VISIT 26 JAN

Arrival Report

JN261710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] A Soviet Communist Party delegation led by Yuriy Balandin, CPSU Central Committee member and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet [title as heard], arrived in Damascus at 1300 today on a weeklong visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

Present at Damascus International Airport to welcome the guest delegation were Comrade Dr Ala' ad-Din 'Abdin, Ba'th Party Central Committee member and Damascus Ba'th Party branch secretary; Damascus Ba'th Party Command members; and Soviet ambassador in Damascus and the embassy staff.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Balandin expressed happiness at visiting Syria. He said: This visit comes within the framework of strengthening and developing cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU and between the two friendly peoples for continued struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Balandin wished the Syrian Arab people progress and success.

A Soviet journalists union delegation also arrived in Damascus this afternoon.

Ba'th Leader Reception

JN262143 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Comrade Dr Ala' ad-Din 'Abdin, Ba'th Party Central Committee member and Damascus Ba'th Party branch secretary, received this evening the CPSU delegation under Comrade Yuriy Balandin, CPSU Central Committee member and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet [title as heard].

Comrade 'Abdin welcomed the guest delegation and reviewed the current circumstances through which Syria is passing, pointing to the escalation to the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught, whose objective is to harm Syria's steadfastness in its confrontation of Israel.

Comrade 'Abdin stressed Syria's determination to confront all challenges. Comrade 'Abdin also praised the Syrian-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation, which crowned the solid relations between the two friendly countries.

In his reply, Comrade Balandin reiterated the appreciation of the Soviet people and the CPSU for Syria's constant and principled stand in its just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

JN261323 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Damascus, 26 Jan (SANA)--Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Invanovich Yukhin and the Soviet Embassy's economic adviser this morning. During the meeting, discussion centered on economic relations existing between Syria and the Soviet Union, including cooperation in implementing investment and production projects in light of the agreements signed between the two friendly states.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

TISHRIN SEES U.S. LEAD IN ANTI-ARAB CONSPIRACY

JN261119 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 26 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Signs on the Road of the New Conspiracy," TISHRIN says: There are reports from different parts of the world which, on the surface, have nothing to do with each other. In Washington, diplomatic circles talk about replacing some of Reagan's supporters who sympathize with the Arabs from their important positions in the administration. In California, U.S. forces, preparing to attack the Arab world and liberation movements in the Middle East, are training in the desert. Egyptian troops sent by Anwar as-Sadat, who has turned Egypt into a U.S. base, are participating in this training.

In Jordan King Husayn's regime is hunting down and arresting Palestinian fedayeen. This regime is also chasing and oppressing Jordanian patriots who denounce Jordan's stand against Syria, the PLO and Palestinian patriots residing in Jordan. The Jordanian media is also continuing its allegations about the domestic situation in Syria, despite the fact that an AP reporter sent a report 3 days ago admitting that the situation in Syria is normal and calm and that there are no clashes, tensions or abnormal situations in Syria.

In Israel the Zionist entity is trying to build settlements in the Arab territories in order to change the geographic and demographic features of the occupied Arab territories.

In one of the Gulf states, an Arab who resides in the United States has called upon the Arab states to agree to hold talks with Reagan's administration. He expressed regret that this agreement has not yet been obtained.

The paper adds: Israeli opposition leader Peres, expected to succeed Begin, made statements in the West calling upon Jordan to replace the PLO in the settlement negotiations. He said that the Jordanians, meaning King Husayn, are the legitimate representatives of the Palestinians in the West Bank. On the Palestinian state, Peres said that the Palestinians have found a homeland in Jordan.

In Vienna the Austrian chancellor, a prominent member of the Socialist International who has played a big role in the contacts between Israel and some Arab quarters leading to Anwar as-Sadat's treason, met with Peres in an effort to reactivate the Camp David process, which had been suspended for some time. Commenting on this meeting, the Israeli paper MA'ARIV said that Kreisky might bring about a meeting between Peres and an Arab figure. Although Kreisky denied yesterday that an Arab had attended their meeting, circles following these and previous meetings have revealed that the secret meeting was between Peres and As-Sadat, before he paid his capitulatory visit to the occupied territories. Reports on this meeting were leaked to the world media.

These are reports from different parts of the world. It may seem that there is no connection between them and that they are isolated, but is that true? There is a clear, strong thread connecting these voices. This is the Israeli-U.S. effort to drag other Arab quarters, particularly King Husayn's regime, to overt or covert negotiations in order to achieve the next goals of the Camp David process. The most important goal now is to liquidate the Palestine cause and to find a replacement for the PLO which would be ready to accept Israeli and U.S. conditions for a Middle East settlement.

The paper adds that U.S. policymakers consider the new U.S. administration, under Reagan's leadership, a big opportunity for some Arab defeatists to join the U.S. conspiracy. They want to exploit the fact that there is no personal connection between the new U.S. President and the Camp David process, which they ascribe to Carter alone.

The paper adds that what helps the conspirators is the fact that Saddam Husayn's regime has been caught in the net of U.S. and reactionary intrigues. Iraq has waged a U.S. war against the Iranian revolution, thereby removing the Iraqi Army and potential from the Arab confrontation of Israel for a long time. This war prevented Iran from becoming a real and strong strategic reserve backing the Arab world in its major battle against imperialism and Zionism. What helps and encourages the conspirators also is that King Husayn's regime has agreed to involve itself in this conspiracy, in exchange for the promise of a role in the West Bank different from the police role which was given him in the Camp David process. This role was hinted at by the new U.S. President when he said that the future of the West Bank should be settled between Israel and Jordan after the achievement of peace between Israel and the Arabs. This was accepted by Peres.

Although the conspirators think that the Arab situation gives them the chance to implement their designs, the Arab reality is different. The Arab masses who rejected the Camp David process are capable today of imposing their will. The Arab masses, particularly Syria under the leadership of Al-Asad, have a firm and strong base which is determined to prevent this conspiracy, whatever the price might be.

DAMASCUS: JORDAN AIDS ISRAEL AGAINST FEDAYEEN

JN241445 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The stand taken by King Husayn's foreign minister at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in At-Ta'if constitutes a serious phenomenon which must be deliberated on at length. This stand rejected the Syrian proposal put forward by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, calling for opening Arab borders to Palestinian fedayeen action.

This royal Jordanian rejection of Palestinian fedayeen action is an expression of a definite policy undertaken by the Jordanian regime toward the Palestinian cause and people. This policy does not coincide with the pan-Arab commitment to this cause. The royal Jordanian rejection of Palestinian fedayeen activity is a breach of several Arab summit resolutions, especially those of the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis calling for opening all Arab borders to Palestinian fedayeen activity and for increasing such activity. In addition to conflicting with Arab summit resolutions, this Jordanian stand constitutes collaboration with Israel against the Palestinian revolution and an obvious implementation of a dishonorable task, namely protecting Israel's security and that of its occupation forces in the occupied Palestinian areas.

It is well known that foremost of the Israeli demands is that the international community protect Israeli internal and external security from the activities and development of the Palestinian resistance inside and outside the occupied lands.

King Husayn's participation with Israel in attempting to repress the Palestinian resistance and to liquidate the resistance and those who resist is not merely confined to words and statements. It includes closure of the Jordanian border to those who resist and the fedayeen and firing at fedayeen who may be forced by combat circumstances to retreat toward Jordanian territory. Many fedayeen have escaped Israeli fire only to be martyred by bullets fired by King Husayn's soldiers or to join their comrades in the king's prisons.

King Husayn's regime also participates in the Israeli battle against the Palestinian resistance by preventing the Palestinian fedayeen organizations from operating and maintaining a presence in Jordan. This regime also arrests Palestinian nationalists who support the revolution and adhere to the right of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to represent the Palestinians.

ALGERIAALGERIA, ANGOLA ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE 26 JAN

LD261240 Algiers APS in English 1121 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Algiers, 26 Jan (APS)--An Algerian delegation led by Mr Bakhti Nemiche, minister of war veterans, recently visited Angola and had talks with an Angolan delegation led by Mr Jose Cesar Augusto "Kuluanji", secretary of state of former combatants. Following this visit a joint communique was published in Algiers and Luanda. The document stresses that relationships between Algeria and Angola were born during the Angolan heroic struggle against colonialism and are now reinforced by the two countries struggle for development. The two delegations examined the international situation and namely the austral part of the African continent. They condemned the racist regime of South Africa and imperialism. They reiterated their support to liberation movements namely the Polisario Front, the PLO, Fretilin, SWAPO, ANC.

The communique says the Algerian and the Angolan delegations stressed the necessity to multiply efforts for unity of progressive forces. During his stay, the Algerian minister was received by Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of MPLA-Labor Party, Mr Lucio Lara, CC secretary of organisation and Mr Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign relations. The Algerian delegation visited the province of Huila where they were shown the different achievements in national construction and struggle against underdevelopment.

LIBYATEXT OF AL-QADHDHAFI LETTER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

LD270948 Tripoli JANA in English 0849 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Jan [JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY]--The leader of the great Fatah revolution, Colonel Mu'ammur al-Wadhhdhafi, sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan of the U.S.

The text of the letter reads as follows:

President Ronald Reagan of the United States, Washington D.C.

Your accession to the presidency of the United States shows the American voters' confidence in you and is proof further of the failure of former President Carter's policies.

The most singular failure in Carter's foreign policy was the signing of the Camp David accords. These accords were the affirmation of the use of force by the victor against the vanquished. They further angered the entire Arab nation for squandering the rights of an oppressed people--the Palestinians.

These accords have also resulted in the boycott by the Arab nation of Egypt which is now severed from our nation. The accords further resulted in Arab anger at U.S. policy during Carter's administration. For it is with his encouragement that the Israelis transformed Jerusalem into their capital, thus defying the Islamic and Christian worlds.

On this occasion we call on America, under your administration, to play a different role, respecting the will of peoples and ending oppressive U.S. intervention, both covert and overt, in the internal affairs of other countries.

I would further hope that during your administration, the red Indians will gain their rights. What in fact makes me mention this subject which concerns America are two reasons, the first being that the red Indians throughout Carter's administration sent me letters calling for my help.

The second reason is that the majority of red Indians are of Libyan extraction. I hope the opportunity arises for me in the future to show you these letters and reports on archeological findings proving the red Indians' Libyan extraction.

The Libyan Arab people look forward to sound and equitable relations based on mutual respect and interests. My country looks forward to establishing such relations with your new administrations in the United States.

Signed: Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

JABIR RECEIVES OFFICIALS FROM GUINEA, BENIN

LD261512 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, this morning received a military delegation from the People's Republic of Benin under the leadership of the director of the office of the Benin President for Military Affairs [as heard]. The head of the delegation handed Brigadier General Jabir during this meeting a personal message to the leader of the revolution from the president of Benin.

Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir this morning received the minister of defense of the Republic of Guinea, who is currently on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

PAPER VIEWS LIBYAN RESPONSES TO FOREIGN PRESSURES

LD261303 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Jan 81 p 9

[Robert Lambotte dispatch: "Tripoli Denounces Paris-Washington-Cairo Axis"]

[Text] Tripoli, 20 January--It is with the greatest calm that the Libyan population is receiving the news from the south reporting the strengthening of the French military presence on Chad's borders. In the past 4 days Tripoli's streets have offered the sight of a city enjoying the weekend break, extended by the Mawlid celebrations (birth of the prophet). The only visible crowds were forming in front of the toy stores besieged by children. A cold wind swept the capital and prompted everybody to return home. The radio and television were broadcasting their usual programs. There was no sign of any military convoys. Observers seeking the least sign of tension were disappointed. Nonetheless, the Libyan leaders are still paying close attention to the development of the Chadian situation.

The recent conference of several African heads of state in Lome has prompted some very strong reactions from them. "Our forces intervened in Chad," they say, "at President Goukouni Oueddei's request, not only because he is the head of the National Unity Transition Government but above all because he is the founder of the Chadian National Liberation Front and in that capacity removed Malloum's corrupt government from Ndjamena after 20 years of fighting."

In reply to the statements issued by some African heads of state at a meeting in Lome, the Libyan officials are now stressing that the Libyan troops now stationed in Chad will only withdraw at Goukouni Oueddei's request.

As regards the plan for union between Chad and Libya, portrayed in Western capitals as a coup by Colonel al-Qadhafi against Ndjamena, the Libyan officials state: "At present it is above all a question of mass unity, unity between the Chadian and Libyan masses. That is why we decided to open the borders. As regards political unity, it goes without saying that it cannot be achieved without a broad consultation of the Chadian people through a referendum."

The Giscardian military preparations in Africa and the troops sent to the countries which border on Chad, however, are certainly worrying the Tripoli authorities. "If there were to be a clumsy maneuver by the French Government," declare officials at the People's Bureau for Foreign Affairs here, "there is no doubt that the question would be submitted to our people's councils and they would have to decide on the appropriate response, whether economic or military."

This hypothesis of a Giscardian "initiative" cannot be completely ruled out when you know that a Quai d'Orsay faction is still counting on an improbable future for Hissein Habre—the rebel extremist. However, current Libyan anxiety is mainly prompted by the attitude adopted by Egyptian President as-Sadat, whose threatening remarks suggest that, with U.S. support, he is planning an offensive against Libya.

Speaking to the Arab People's Congress at a meeting in Tripoli on Monday evening [19 January] Libyan head of state Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the Egyptian and Sudanese leaders, allied with the French leaders, were behind an operation to put Hissein Habre back in harness. He revealed that the weapons seized in Hissein Habre's camp in Ndjamen were of Israeli, Sudanese and Egyptian manufacture. "The Chadian war," Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said, "was being waged against the Libyan Jamahiriya. We were forced to cross the border to defend ourselves."

Mentioning the union between Syria and Libya, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "For our part we think it is the Libyans' national duty to complete this unity."

MAURITANIA

INFORMATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT GOALS

LD231459 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 20 Jan 81 p 3

[Ibrahima Signate interview with Mauritanian Information Minister Ahmedou Ould Sidi in Nouakchott: "We Intend To Remain Adamant on Our National Independence"—date not given]

[Excerpt] LE CONTINENT: The return to civilian government has prompted some surprise in overseas opinion. How can this development be explained from the Mauritanian viewpoint?

Ahmedou Ould Sidi: When the army seized power on 12 July 1978 it defined three priority tasks:

1--To establish a just peace in the Sahara war;

2--To revive and save the national economy, which had fallen to a level which was more than just alarming.

Things are going well as regards this second point. Strict austerity measures have been adopted. Moreover the economic recovery is under way;

3--The return to a civilian government. It is this last point which explains the historic decision taken on 12 December to establish a civilian government. This measure means that the military will gradually withdraw from public life to devote themselves to the country's defense and to monitoring the government's action.

LE CONTINENT: What should the next steps be in setting up this civilian government?

Ahmedou Ould Sidi: At present a draft constitution has been submitted for examination by all the citizens. A broad public debate has started throughout the country.

All sections of the population are taking part. This is a crucial step toward the return to a fully civilian government. Every citizen is in a position to make observations and suggestions and to address them to the authorities.

At present there is no precise timetable for establishing a civilian regime. However, as soon as circumstances permit, it will be established.

LE CONTINENT: Can you inform us of the main points in the draft constitution.

Ahmedou Ould Sidi: This draft constitution opens up a new era in our country's history. Throughout the colonial period Mauritania had no real democracy. Independence was merely a continuation of that situation through the single party's dictatorship.

During that period democracy was never on the agenda. When the armed forces seized power it was in order to restore democracy. Consequently the constitution as a whole is important in that it opens up a new era for our country.

LE CONTINENT: Are you not afraid that the sudden introduction of political pluralism after a single-party regime and a military regime might produce regional or tribal political conflicts?

Ahmedou Ould Sidi: This is, in fact, a question which is frequently raised in developing countries with regard to introducing political pluralism. Some paternalists have launched into remarks like: The Third World countries are incapable of adapting to a democratic regime.

We are aware of the problems connected with democracy. However, nothing can replace experience, and democracy deserves a trial. We are prepared to make any sacrifices to overcome the problems and to ensure that the experiment is a success. We must accept the challenge facing us.

Remember that it was only a few years ago that people claimed that our countries could not be independent. We showed that was not true. We refuse to be regarded as minors. Our populations must be thrown into the pool of democracy in order to learn how it works. It is all a question of apprenticeship.

LE CONTINENT: Will the multiparty system be limited or full?

Ahmedou Ould Sidi: No final decision has yet been taken on that. The constitution does not specify that. The final decision will probably be the one to emerge from the discussions among the people's masses. What has been decided, however, is that there will be no monopoly of power by a single party.

LE CONTINENT: Can you trace the events which resulted in the deterioration in Libyan-Mauritanian relations?

Ahmedou Ould Sidi: In relations with fraternal and friendly countries we do not accept interference in our internal affairs. However, Libya did interfere. Therefore we reacted in the same way of which you are aware. We would have reacted in the same way if it had been France or Morocco or any other country.

It is our sovereignty which is at stake. Our attitude on this is in keeping with internationally recognized principles. We intend to remain adamant as regards our national independence. Nonetheless we hope that this situation will not have any particular repercussions on our relations with Libya, at least in the future.

MOROCCOBOUCETTA INTERVIEWED ON SAHARA, AT-TA'IF SUMMIT

LD231131 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 19 Jan 81 p 3

[Farida Moha interview with Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta: "It Is Through Building the Maghreb That It Will Be Possible To Achieve Development"--date and place not specified]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: Minister, since the beginning of the year several heads of government and other political leaders have in turn visited Rabat and Marrakech. What significance do you attach to these diplomatic activities?

M'hamed Boucetta: The diplomatic activities which are now taking place fall within the normal framework of our relations with various countries. Furthermore, they are taking place at a significant moment as far as the development of international relations is concerned. I have in mind the Near East problem on the eve of an Islamic summit. Morocco, which presides over the Jerusalem Committee, should play an important role there. His majesty the king has outlined a global strategy which should make it easier to find a solution to the Palestinian problem.

In addition to problems connected with the Middle East, there are some bilateral problems and, furthermore, the situation now prevailing in our region requires clarification on both the European and the African planes. All these countries want to see the existing tension end.

The Kano Events Have Not Been Fortuitous

LE CONTINENT: With reference to the Near East, it has been said that former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left slightly annoyed....

M'hamed Boucetta: I believe that this is mere speculation. Mr Kissinger visited a number of countries in search of information. I had no opportunity to meet him personally but Morocco's stance is known and no one was annoyed. In any case, Mr Kissinger is a member of the royal academy and a personal friend of his majesty.

LE CONTINENT: What is your analysis of the Chad events?

M'hamed Boucetta: We have been greatly concerned by attempts to destabilize and subvert Africa which are currently being made. They are neither new nor unprecedented. Morocco itself has been subjected to acts of aggression against its territory and we have learned from the weapons we have seized and the prisoners we have taken that the Libyans are responsible for these acts of aggression.

Recent events in Chad have made some leaders realize the danger which this wide-ranging venture represents for the rest of Africa. Since the Kano events, which were not fortuitous and could well recur in other regions of Africa, countries like Mauritania, Niger and even Nigeria have felt directly threatened.

LE CONTINENT: Morocco's desire for peace which was affirmed with reference to the Sahara has failed to clear up a certain uncertainty surrounding contacts established in various places. A clarification on your part would be welcomed.

M'hamed Boucetta: This situation has been forced upon us. We have recovered territories which were under colonial occupation. I would like to remind you that until 1975 Morocco alone fought by diplomatic and other—including military—means with a view to recovering territories which are and will remain Moroccan.

A tense situation has been created but we are determined to fight and stand firm. However, we remain convinced that it is through building the Maghreb as a whole that development can be achieved. It is with this end in mind that Morocco has always been in favor of anything that can make it possible to establish contacts and engage in dialogue. All attempts at mediation by some friendly--African and Arab--countries have always found a positive response in our country. While sticking very firmly to our positions, we want to see the existing tension disappear in order to be able to concentrate on real problems connected with development on a Maghreb basis for the greatest good of all countries in the region.

LE CONTINENT: The idea of holding a referendum has been put forward. How far has it progressed?

M'Hamed Boucetta: There have been many speculations and interpretations. The action initiated at the OAU Monrovia and Freetown summits was conducive to the creation of an atmosphere of dialogue and to bringing the main parties involved into contact. Algeria and Morocco are the main parties involved. This view corresponds to ours.

The Freetown summit led to the creation of a committee which listened to what several movements, especially the Saharan movements, which truly represent the peoples of the region, had to say. These movements stated that their territory is Moroccan and that its inhabitants have determined their own future and again expressed their loyalty to Morocco. This was the meaning given to the word "referendum" and we have continued to work within an African framework accordingly, taking a line which has made it possible to show that the Sahara's inhabitants as a whole have expressed their loyalty to Morocco.

LE CONTINENT: Morocco has had to face heavy expenditure in connection with defense. Could this not lead to an altogether dangerous form of psychological and economic wear and tear?

M'Hamed Boucetta: What is most important is that Morocco is determined to defend its territorial integrity regardless of cost. The Sahara concerns the Moroccan people; it is a major problem. Whatever the price of it may be, we will pay it.

We are sorry that all this energy is being used in support of ventures which are conducive to neither peace nor development. However, this situation has been forced upon us.

A Major Problem for the Islamic World

LE CONTINENT: On the eve of the summit due to take place in At-Ta'if, how do you assess the crisis which the Arab and Islamic world is currently experiencing?

M'hamed Boucetta: There is one major problem. The question of Jerusalem is the entire Islamic world's main concern, irrespective of any dissensions among specific countries. We hope that during the coming summit any misunderstandings, which have sometimes become acute, will be resolved, so that we will be able to face up to the Zionist danger which threatens the Arab world, that is, the occupation of Arab territories and Jerusalem by force.

LE CONTINENT: The possibility of a meeting between King Hassan II and President Chadli Bendjedid has been mentioned in this connection....

M'hamed Boucetta; I can neither confirm nor deny this but it does not mean that there are no countries trying to create preconditions for such a meeting.

TUNISIAL'ACTION NOTES EXPECTATIONS OF REAGAN PRESIDENCY

LD261115 Tunis L'ACTION in French 21 Jan 81 p 1

[Tahar Nefzi article: "America's Responsibility"]

[Text] The United States of America celebrated yesterday with pomp unprecedented in its history the inauguration of its 40th President--Ronald Reagan. In fact, the new U.S. chief executive is in his fellow countrymen's eyes a "man of destiny," a providential being who has appeared at a crucial moment to inspire America with renewed confidence and restore the fortunes of a power whose reputation and capabilities have been constantly deteriorating.

In the camp of Washington's traditional friends and allies, where conviction has been expressed that America will at last be able to improve its image by assuming its global responsibilities, reactions have mainly been marked by hope and confidence. In fact, to be an outstanding symbol of the defense of right, freedom and justice.

A decade ago, America was sincerely respected and unreservedly admired by oppressed people. It was the country that held high the standard of freedom and of nations' right to live in security and peace; a country of bold and energetic people who had cleared the way for fantastic progress in the scientific and technical spheres, a nation which in two world wars came to the rescue of a mankind on the brink of an abyss: Unfortunately, this image has been continuously losing its luster through the years, to such an extent that this has aroused distress and doubt among America's traditional friends.

The question now is whether, during his first term of office, Mr Reagan will be able to overcome the enormous difficulties with which he is faced both in the country itself and in the international sphere. Since the United States assumes responsibility for the world's destiny, its role is, in any case, bound to be worldwide and its concept of the universe universalist.

PRESIDENT HABIB BOURGUIBA SUFFERING FROM 'CHILL'

NC240946 Paris AFP in English 0942 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Tunis, 24 Jan (AFP)--President Habib Bourguiba has been in bed since Wednesday suffering from a chill, it was officially announced here today. A communique said that the president's condition was improving and that he had had a meeting yesterday with Premier Mohamed Mzali who will represent him at the Islamic conference in Saudi Arabia.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN-ITALIAN GAS PIPELINE--Algiers, 25 Jan (APS)--The Algerian-Italian gas pipeline was completed successfully on January 22, 1981. The project took form after Snameni-Sonatrach agreements concluded definitely on October 22nd and 25th, 1973. From Hassi R'mel to Minerbio (Bologna). The gas pipeline length is of 2,500 kms. Two sections cross the sea within a distance of 160 kms in Sicily Channel, at 600 meters in depth, and with 15 kms in the Strait of Messina, at 850 meters in depth. From Hassi R'mel to the Algerian-Tunisian border, eight compression stations of 500,000 horse-power strength are planned. The pipe-size, either on earth or on sea could allow the transport of a volume amounting to a half more than 12.3 billion cubic metres. Snameni and Sonatrach companies have undertaken an admirable cooperation work of which realisation is a technical success in the field of natural gas transport. [Algiers APS in English 1112 GMT 25 Jan 81 LD]

HA'ARETZ REPORTS NEW SETTLEMENTS TO BE ESTABLISHED

TA250959 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Yehuda Litani's report: "Ten Settlements, 6 Lookouts and 6 Outposts To Be Established Before the Elections"]

[Text] During the coming 5 months the government plans to build 10 new settlements in the West Bank, as well as 6 lookouts along the green line (inside Israel) from Rosh Ha'ayin northward. In addition, five or six Nahal outposts are planned along the green line on the slopes of Mount Hebron (also inside Israel), at a miniscule distance from the old boundary line with Jordan. This was stated yesterday evening by senior settlement sources. In accordance with the government's plan, the settlements, lookouts and outposts are meant to "close gaps" in the establishment of settlements so far.

The establishment of two of the six lookouts planned from Rosh Ha'ayin northward to Wadi 'Ara has recently begun (in the form of the paving of roads and groundwork); these two lookouts are located between Zur Natan and Kfar Sava. As distinguished from the lookouts [mitzpim] in Galilee, these are called "vantage points" [mitzporim]. It is reported that the intention in the coming months is to populate the new outposts on the slopes of Mount Hebron, as well as two or three outposts in the Yattir Bloc in the West Bank, south of the village of Yatta.

In addition, the World Zionist Organization's Land Settlement Department is planning to construct 500 to 600 temporary residential units in the coming 5 months, so that each settlement will have at least 60 such units. The Housing Ministry also intends to add several hundred apartments in the coming months, mainly at Giv'on (west of Jerusalem), Ma'ale Adummim (east of Jerusalem), Ari'el, Qarne Shomron and Elqana.

According to government sources who are well versed in settlement affairs, there is a reasonable "or even better" prospect that the land deal initiated by Minister Ari'el Sharon will be implemented in the form proposed, or with changes to be made by the offices concerned--the Housing Ministry, the Israel Lands Administration, and in particular the Finance Ministry. Last Friday [23 January] an internal meeting of the senior Israel Lands Administration staff was held, where the plan put forward by Ari'el Sharon--who is responsible for the Israel Lands Administration--was discussed for the first time. This plan involves an exchange of land for contractors: expensive urban land in exchange for massive construction in the settlements. No decisions were made at this meeting.

The new settlements now going up (as part of the ten new settlements, the "final" ones, according to the government, in this term) are: Rehan E (in the northwest area of the West Bank), Mikhmarsh (east of Ramallah), Yaqir B (near Ari'el, southwest of Nablus), Nili (northwest of Ramallah), Teqo'a B (south of Bethlehem), Mitzpe Guvrin (southwest of Hebron) and Shave Shomron B (northwest of Nablus).

The senior settlement sources believe that at least 3,000 more Israeli settlers in Judea and Samaria can be added by means of the massive construction plan.

Comment on U.S. Response

TA271126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem have played down the significance of the statements made at the U.S. State Department about the settlements and the PLO. The circles told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the statements are not a cause for concern and are not deviations from President Reagan's election campaign statements.

According to the circles, the statement that the establishment of settlements would not make a valuable contribution to the peace process does not constitute a new U.S. policy toward Israel.

DAYAN APOLOGIZES FOR REMARKS ON U.S. ARMY, BLACKS

TA261950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] MK Moshe Dayan today apologized for his remark that the U.S. Army had lost its reliability and its professional level had declined because of the large number of uneducated blacks in its ranks. The apology came during a meeting with a delegation of U.S. blacks at the Knesset building. Dayan retracted his remarks and said that they originated in a regrettable misunderstanding. Dayan added: Especially with you, gentlemen, I do not want to have any misunderstandings. The head of the delegation, Bayard Rustin, said that Dayan's remarks had apparently stemmed from incorrect information about the social composition of the U.S. Army.

OFFICIALS URGE FRG TO SHELVE SAUDI ARMS DEAL

Shamir Statement

TA261656 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The Knesset unanimously decided to submit the issue of the West German-Saudi arms deal to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Replying to two motions submitted by MK's Ze'ev Katz and Hillel Seidel, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir called on the FRG Government to retract this shameful deal, as he phrased it.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] We cannot accept the claims that the deal is not yet imminent and that the reference so far has been to the advantages and disadvantages of such a deal. The claim that the realization of such a deal takes many years is also unfounded. The very readiness to discuss such a possibility disturbs and upsets us. Regarding the objective impediments to the realization of such a deal, we have already witnessed that, through pressure, abundant funds and the recruitment of volunteers and units from other countries, Saudi Arabia managed to overcome such impediments and has built an army with an increasing offensive capability.

I am certain that the possibility that West German tanks, artillery, missiles and aircraft would sooner or later be directed against the Jewish state is also a nightmare for many people in West Germany today. I hope that the West German Government will listen to the voice of historical conscience and will decide to shelve this shameful deal and will rid us of this intolerable scandal. [end recording]

Schmidt-Peres Talk

TA270737 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The possibility of a West German arms sale to Saudi Arabia figured prominently in lengthy discussions last night between Israeli opposition leader Shim'on Peres and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in Bonn. They met for 2 and 1/2 hours, during which Peres protested any plan to sell arms to Saudi Arabia. Chancellor Schmidt replied that no decision had yet been taken; time was needed to examine the issue, and any decision would require Bundestag approval. The chancellor promised that if a positive decision were taken to supply arms to Riyadh, this would change Germany's overall arms sales policy in the Middle East. Our Bonn correspondent says this means Israel would then be able to purchase West German armaments.

Earlier yesterday evening, Peres met with International Socialist Chairman Willy Brandt. The two discussed the Saudi arms request, but Brandt asked that his stand on the issue not be publicized.

Brandt expressed regret at not having been able to attend the opening of the Labor Party conference in Jerusalem, denying reports that his absence was politically motivated. Brandt said he hoped to visit Israel in the very near future.

Peres is due back in Israel tonight.

RADIO REPORTS FRENCH ARMS SUPPLIES TO IRAQ

TA271107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] France has supplied Iraq with sophisticated radar systems for the defense of military and civilian airfields and of the oil-producing regions. Our correspondent in Paris has learned that the radar systems were especially adapted to locate U.S.-made fighter planes. A delegation of senior Iraqi officers recently visited arms plants, and it was decided to coproduce radar systems and electronic spare parts near Baghdad. The arms supply to Iraq was implemented despite the Common Market's decision to embargo the shipment of arms to the region in view of the Gulf war.

PERES SAID TO MEET AUSTRIA'S KREISKY SECRETLY

TA250900 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Jan 81 pp 1, 11

[By Paris correspondent Tamar Golan]

[Excerpt] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres was today to fly in a special plane to Vienna for a secret meeting with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, at the latter's request. It has been learned that Austrian businessman (Karl Kahana) has placed his private passenger plane at Peres' disposal so that he can make the return trip to lunch with the Austrian Chancellor. It is not being ruled out that the chancellor will "whip out" an Arab or Palestinian notable and introduce him to Peres.

One of the reasons for Kreisky's initiative would appear to be his desire to explain his behavior at the Socialist International conference held in Madrid at the end of last year. At that conference Kreisky signed the "document of the four," together with Peres, Willy Brandt and Butrus Ghali (which called on Jordan to join the Middle East negotiations), and then, a few hours later, Mr Kreisky also signed a conflicting statement, drawn up at the initiative of the PLO's representative, Dr 'Issam Sartawi.

PLO STATEMENT SUPPORTS HADASH PARTY IN ELECTIONS

TA262019 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1930 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 26 Jan--A cable received by the Hadash Party [formerly Rakah, Israeli Communist Party] today read: A congress organized by the Belgian Palestinian Association is being held in Brussels. Knesset Member and Nazareth Mayor Tawfiq Zayyad and Attorney Felicia Langer are attending the conference.

A member of the PLO Executive Committee, 'Abd al-Jawad Salih (a former Al-Birah mayor who was deported) addressed the conference. In his speech he made the following statement: The PLO Executive Committee, headed by Yasir 'Arafat, decided to call for the support of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Hadash) in the coming elections to the Histadrut and the Knesset to be held in the next few months in Israel.

The editorials of the Rakah mouthpieces say that Rakah interprets this statement as support for the Hadash policy, which is based on the recognition of the national rights of the people of Israel and the Palestinian Arab people and on the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people for an independent state of its own alongside the state of Israel and of mutual recognition.

CABINET MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MATTERS

TA251116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Shim'on Schiffer report--live]

[Text] The Cabinet meeting ended a few minutes ago. There were two economic matters at the center of today's meeting. Simha Ehrlich protested against the Cabinet decision to purchase Sir Isaac Wolfson's stocks in the Paz [fuel] Company. His protest was rejected. Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i protested against the decision of the economic minicabinet's decision to give sectoral increments to workers in governmental companies. His protest was transferred to the economic minicabinet for discussion.

Ministers who left the Cabinet meeting leveled criticism at MK Shim'on Peres' meetings with European leaders.

Further Details

TA251251 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Israel's new finance minister, Yoram Aridor, has been appointed a member of the ministerial security committee. Another decision was to authorize Education Minister Zvulun Hammer to handle the affairs of the Religious [Affairs] Ministry, whose minister, Aharon Abu-Hatzera, has taken a leave of absence pending legal charges being brought against him on allegations of bribe-taking.

HEBRON FAMILY PROTESTS LAND EXPROPRIATION

TA270655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The Al-Ja'bari family of Hebron has appealed to the military government against its decision to declare 250 dunams of its land as state land. The family has told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that this is the family's last remaining land, all the rest having already been annexed to Qiryat Arba'. The Al-Ja'bari family also contends that the military government did not inform it of this declaration.

After it sent a protest message to the Judea and Samaria commander, the Hebron governor went to the family's house and extended by 3 weeks the period for submitting an appeal. The governor explained that an announcement on the decision had previously been made to the Mukhtars of Hebron, but they had not informed the family.

BRIEFS

SINAI CHECKPOINT TRAFFIC--In 1980, 150,000 persons passed through the Ne'ot Sinai terminal. Residents of the Gaza Strip, followed by tourists, were the leading users of the terminal, which is the sole land crossing point between Israel and Egypt. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 26 Jan 81 TA]

ETHIOPIAMINISTER PROTESTS ISLAMIC CONFERENCE INTERFERENCE

LD262030 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 26 Jan 81 EA

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, socialist Ethiopia's foreign minister and member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee, this morning strongly protested the adoption by the ministerial council of the Islamic Conference of a position of interference in Ethiopia's internal affairs. The protest was conveyed by diplomats of the member countries of the Islamic conference accredited to Ethiopia and by the PLO representative.

In his strong protest, Dr Feleke stated that discussing Ethiopian internal affairs at the session was a hostile act instigated by imperialism and international reaction which are always directly conspiring to undermine Ethiopia's revolution and its existence. This is what he asked the diplomats to convey to their respective governments. Comrade Dr Feleke went on to say that in addition to being an expression of hatred of socialist Ethiopia, discussion of Ethiopian internal affairs violated the principles and charter of the United Nations, the OAU, the nonaligned movement, and Arab League and the Islamic Conference itself.

The spokesman cited Dr Feleke as saying that such actions threaten socialist Ethiopia's relations with the countries attending the conference.

The spokesman recalled that last week socialist Ethiopia had also sent a strong protest note to the ministerial conference convened in At-Ta'if. He said that the discussion of Ethiopian internal affairs had been sponsored by Somalia. The Foreign Ministry spokesman added that the Somali propaganda campaign had been exposed by Ethiopia and that the protest had been conveyed to member countries of the OAU, the United Nations, the nonaligned movement and the Arab League.

SURRENDER OF 11 NAVY MEN TO EPLF REPORTED

LD252052 Clandestine Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinx 1500 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] The environs of Massawa: On Friday, 23 January, 5, and on Saturday, 24 January, 6—all in all 11—members of the Ethiopian navy escaped from their base in Massawa and surrendered peacefully to the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front [EPLF], which always helps all those who surrender peacefully, gives them safe passage and treats them well.

The members of the navy who surrendered are:

1. Petty Officer [PO] Getachew Abera, service No 1764;
2. PO Tadese Fantu, service No 1330;
3. PO Tesfu Gebre Mariam, service No 1625;
4. Ordinary Seaman [OS] Demire Mekonen, service No 2796;
5. OS Legese Bekele, service No 2778;
6. OS Negash Mekuria, service No 2775;
7. OS Semu Antenesahagne, service No 2792;
8. Leading Seaman [LS] Mulugeta Getahun, service No 2466;
9. LS [name indistinct], service No 1250;
10. LS Amhalem Selamu, service No 2453;
11. LS Hunegnaw (Gudai), service No 2576.

Those who surrendered said they had served in the Ethiopian Navy for periods varying between 3 and 10 years, adding that they had deserted due to the ever-deteriorating conditions in the navy.

Furthermore, a member of the enemy unit currently based in Alghena yesterday surrendered peacefully together with his arms to members of the EPLF unit based nearby. The name of the soldier is Tesfaye Kebede. He was a member of the Third Company, Third Battalion of the 33rd Brigade of the enemy forces.

SOMALIA

RADIO KULMIS CONDEMNS SIAD FOR U.S. BASE AGREEMENT

LD260959 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 25 Jan 81 EA

[Report by Abdullahi Haji Elmi, Radio Kulmis staff member and member of the Somali Salvation Committee Central Committee]

[Excerpt] Let us consider the question of foreign troops on our soil. The idea of stationing foreign troops in Somalia, which is strategically vital to the world, was rejected by Somali leaders from 1960 onwards. Leaders like Muhammad Ibrahim Egal, Abd ar-Rashid Ali Shermarke--God rest his soul--Abdullahi Issa Mahmud and Aden Abdullah Osman, who was the Somali head of state, all rejected it, knowing the feelings of the Somali masses and their antipathy towards foreign troops in their territory.

Afweyneh [Siad], however, has now unfortunately agreed to the stationing of American troops on our soil. The Somali Salvation Front [SSF] is not backed by foreign troops. This is nothing but a campaign by Afweyneh to demean the front in the eyes of Somali intellectuals and Somali sympathizers. The SSF has not been and will never become a puppet of foreign governments. The front's position is known and clearly set forth in its constitution, which states categorically that the front is nonaligned. The front's sole aim is to seize power from Afweyneh's terrorist regime.

When we consider American bases inside our country, we see that they have two purposes. One is to protect and prolong the Afweyneh's regime. The second is for the Americans to gain a foothold in the Horn of Africa to further their expansionist policy of imperialism. As for the American forces stationed on our soil protecting and securing the Afweyneh regime, the SSF has already declared and declares again that no power or force on this earth can prolong or preserve this regime. Whatever power or force in the form of weapons or troops that are stationed on our soil will be nothing but the number one target of the SSF. The SSF's aim is the salvation of all Somalis, including Siad, but Siad has become despotic and the front will therefore get rid of him. [as heard]

The Americans know what is happening inside Somalia, but they are just acting to promote their interests. If the Americans attempt to protect Siad, whom the SSF have vowed to get rid of, then the Americans will become the number one target. Whatever force or arms America may concentrate in and around Somalia in order to destroy the Somali peoples freedom, integrity, stability, goals and aspirations, the SSF, which speaks in the name of the Somali people, will crush with its power, arms and muscle. There is no doubt that no power or force on earth can bend the iron will of the Somali people--who are led by the SSF--from succeeding in their objective of removing Afweyneh and his henchman, whom America cannot help.

RADIO KULMIS WARNS OF URBAN BOMBING CAMPAIGN

LD242026 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 24 Jan 81 EA

[Report by (Abdullahi Haji Elmi), Radio Kulmis staff member and member of the Somali Salvation Front Central Committee]

[Excerpt] The terrorist gang of big mouth's [Siad Barre] regime have started an extermination program inside Somalia of all those whom they suspect of being supporters or sympathizers of the Somali Salvation Front [SSF]. And since the SSF has vowed to protect the Somali masses at any cost from any form of mistreatment, oppression, torture and pillage, the Front's forces have now taken steps to revenge the recent actions against the Somali people.

After such inhumane steps were taken by big mouth's terrorist gang against the Somali masses, the SSF forces were compelled to take steps of revenge in the town of Mogadishu and other major towns in our country. This does not mean that the SSF is aiming to injure the general masses, but since internal fighting has begun in which bombs and mines are being exploded in the towns, then it is certain that innocent persons will be hurt.

The leaders of the terrorist gang and stooges of big mouth will not get away with any steps which they have taken or might take against persons they suspect to be supporters or sympathizers of the SSF. The situation has changed and big mouth will not get away with crimes against the Somali people as before. Each blow from big mouth's terrorist gang will be repaid with 10 blows; and likewise each knifing, shooting and machinegunning will be repaid 10 times over.

The steps or actions taking place in the major towns such as Mogadishu and others will not be halted so long as poor and helpless persons are being tortured. We inform the Somali masses that we will do our best not to injure any innocent person, but at times some of you might get hurt in the process of fighting the terrorist gang. They will be responsible for such unfortunate actions.

UGANDAOBOTE APPOINTS ASIAN AS AMBASSADOR TO INDIA

LD261918 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Jan 81 EA

[Text] In Kampala, President Milton Obote has appointed a Ugandan Asian, Mr Gurdial Singh, as Uganda's new high commissioner to India. REUTERS report, quoting the official UGANDA TIMES, described Mr Singh as a founder-member of Dr Obote's ruling Uganda People's Congress [UPC], who also spent about a decade in exile along with other UPC leaders after the 1971 coup. Mr Singh becomes the second Asian to be appointed to an important ambassadorial post: Mr Shafiq Arain was early this month appointed by Dr Obote as Uganda's high commissioner to the UK.

However, reports indicate that many of Uganda's Asians expelled by the ousted dictator Idi Amin in 1972 are returning at the invitation of President Obote in his attempt to revive Uganda's commerce and industry.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLICSIX EXECUTED FOR CRIMES COMMITTED UNDER BOKASSA

AB240850 Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Bangui, Jan 24 (AFP)--Six people sentenced to death for crimes committed under self-styled Emperor Jean-Debel Bokassa were executed here this morning after their appeal for clemency was turned down. The six were sentenced last February.

Former General Josephat Matokomolat was executed for the January, 1979 murder of two children in one of the prison massacres that led to the toppling of ex-Emperor Bokassa's bloody Central African regime.

Joseph Moko, a captain who headed a security force at the Ngaraba Prison near here, prison guard Joseph Baissa, and trooper Pierre Koba had been found guilty on charges of murdering prisoners, including schoolchildren, and spiriting away the corpses.

Jean-Bruno Dedenvode, a doctor and son-in-law of the deposed emperor, was executed on charges of poisoning a ten-day-old baby boy on Bokassa's orders.

Robert Boukende, another of the emperor's son-in-laws, was executed for killings committed during January 1979 demonstrations in Bangui.

CHADGOUKOUNI COMMENTS ON LIBYAN TROOP PRESENCE

LD251325 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Alain (de Chalvron) undated interview in At-Ta'if with Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei--recorded]

[Text] [Goukouni] There has never been a question of any threat from Libya. The point at issue is a fear fabricated, invented by the French government. As a result, Chad has come to be viewed as a giant which has begun to swallow almost the entire Central African region. There has never been any question of this. But the intention of Libya is just [word indistinct].

[Question] But there are still Libyan troops in Chad?

[Answer] The Libyan troops are there as long as French troops remain in Africa.

[Question] Then you pledge to ask for the withdrawal of these Libyan troops if the French pull their troops out of, for instance, the Central African Republic?

[Answer] Why from the Central African Republic only? From Africa, I said. France, which indirectly supported the rebel Hissein Habre, France will not have a place. It is finished, it has lost because of its erroneous positions.

ACYL'S FORCES SAID FIGHTING WITH HABRE NEAR SUDAN

AB261220 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Kousseri, North Cameroon, Jan. 26 (AFP)--Chadian Government troops are fighting against supporters of former Defence Minister Hissein Habre in the eastern hills not far from the Sudanese border, a Chadian Government source said here today. The source said that a Habre supporter named as Colonel Batraki had surrendered to the government forces, along with some 1,000 of his men. He added that the government forces, backed by Libyan units, included troops loyal to Chadian Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl, head of the pro-Libyan Revolutionary Democratic Council. The source also denied reports that units of Mr Acyl's forces had recently moved into Sara territory, along the border with the Central African Republic. Government troops had been in the Salamat region, in southeast Chad, for some time, the source added, but pointed out that this was not Sara country.

GUINEA-BISSAULIBYAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BISSAU FOR TALKS

AB261905 Paris AFP in French 1759 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text]. Bissau, 26 Jan (AFP)--A Libyan delegation arrived in Bissau on Sunday evening. According to its members, it was sent to discuss the situation in Africa, the increased French military presence on the continent and bilateral cooperation. The delegation is led by Mr Abdoulai Ebedi, secretary of the People's Bureau for External Relations (ministry of foreign affairs).

It will convey a personal message from Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Maj Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau. On Monday evening, it will leave for Praia, where, according to members of the delegation, it will hold talks with Cape Verdean authorities on the problems which followed Libyan assistance to the Chadian people and on what Libya describes as a French attempt at recolonization.

MOZAMBIQUE'S DOS SANTOS BEGINS MEDIATION

AB261850 Paris AFP in French 1737 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Bissau, 26 Jan (AFP)--Mr Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee, who is leading a Mozambique delegation sent to attempt mediation between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, on Sunday evening conveyed a message from Mozambique President Samora Machel to the president of Guinea-Bissau's Revolutionary Council, Mr Joao Bernardo Vieira, it has been reported in Bissau. The report indicates that the talks lasted 5 hours. The delegation is scheduled to leave for Cape Verde, which has disapproved the coup in Guinea-Bissau and founded its own party--the African Independence Party of Cape Verde. The new party replaces the former African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, which ruled in Bissau and Praia.

Reliable sources say the Mozambique delegation might try to break the deadlock in the situation as Guinea-Bissau officials are not opposed to promptly establishing a dialogue with Cape Verde in spite of the creation of the PAICV, which they have disapproved.

LEADERS APPEAL FOR CONFERENCE ON PAIGC FUTURE

LD261814 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1600 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The Bissau authorities have appealed to Cape Verde Leader Aristides Pereira to convene an extraordinary congress of the PAIGC in order to discuss the party's future as a bi-national organization. The Bissau leaders view the creation of the PAICV in Cape Verde as a treacherous blow to the unity between the two countries.

MALIMAURITANIAN PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON NEW RULE, CHAD

AB232235 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Excerpts] His Excellency Ahmed Bneijara, prime minister and head of government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, arrived in our capital early this afternoon. He was met on arrival at the airport by Mr Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, minister of planning, members of the government and of the Executive Bureau of the National Assembly, members of the diplomatic corps, the Mauritanian community in Bamako and several dignitaries. The Mauritanian prime minister's visit to Mali is his first official visit.

He confirmed this to Baba Daga:

[Begin recording] [Bneijara] This is my first visit abroad, (?and I am happy) that this first visit is being made to Mali, which we in Mauritania hold in very high esteem and to which we are deeply attached by history, good-neighbor ties and true friendship. In addition, this visit gives me the opportunity to bring fraternal greetings to President Moussa Traore from his brother and friend, President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, your country has decided to adopt an unlimited multiparty system, and I repeat, unlimited. Do you not fear falling into anarchy--that is to say, witnessing the birth of parties based on tribes and clans as has been the unfortunate experience in Africa?

[Answer] In the first place, what we are introducing is not an unlimited multiparty system, as you are saying. In accordance with the commitments made on 10 July 1978, the Military Committee for National Salvation has decided to open a new era in the life of its sons leading to constitutional rule in Mauritania, just as you have done in Mali. After solving the most pressing problems thanks to President Moussa Traore, you also succeeded in solving the constitutional problem by establishing a constitutionally elected government in your country. This is the same process that we Mauriticians are also undertaking because of the commitment made on 10 July.

The first stage is establishing a civilian government--which I head--whose duty will be to prepare this constitutional process. The preparations will be made without any anarchy. There is no anarchy in our country. We will make preparations progressively, in the necessary stages. We will prepare within a most adequate framework--surely not with unlimited parties, but with the minimum necessary for the establishment of a balanced constitutional system. It will also conform with the tradition and the choice of the Mauritanian people. It is, therefore, a process that we are introducing; and we are introducing it with complete assurance, control and certainty, and therefore without anarchy, without constraint. We will surely reach the final stage.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, Libyan forces fought on the side of Goukouni Oueddei and helped him to defeat Hissein Habre in Chad. Some people speak of the annexation of Chad, while others speak of assistance. As a member of the Organization of the Sahel countries, what does Mauritania think of this?

[Answer] In the first place, Mauritania's position has always been clean with regard to the two camps. We supported the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] in conformity with Africa's desire to find a national solution to the Chadian problem through the GUNT. According to the Lagos accords, the GUNT must lead the country to the formation of a government definitely chosen by the Chadian people. As for the support given to Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT by Libya, we are, as we have always said, against all forms of foreign interference, whatever its origin. But unfortunately, the Libyan interference in Chad was not the first of its kind. All we hope for is that the Chadian people will be able to solve their own problem without any foreign interference.

NIGERIA

RELIGIOUS PREACHING BANNED IN BAUCHI STATE

AB261735 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The Bauchi State Police Command has banned all public religious preaching in the state. A statement by the command today stated that the ban was in the interest of security and peace. The acting commissioner, (Imedioku), announced that some members of the public were planning to reintroduce public religious preaching under the guise of political meetings and processions. The acting commissioner therefore enjoined the public to cooperate with the law enforcement agencies and report to the police anyone who violates the order.

ANGOLAAFP REPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES' ATTACK ON BASE

AB270835 Paris AFP in English 0831 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Lubango, Southern Angola, Jan 27 (AFP)--South African forces attacked a church mission and village huts during an assault on an Angolan military base 40 kms (25 miles) from the Namibian border, witnesses and Angolan authorities told foreign journalists. Fourteen civilians were reported killed.

The attacks, by ground troops and warplanes, lasted three days, the Angolans said. They began January 15, the day after the Geneva conference on Namibia ended in failure with South Africa refusing to sign a cease-fire with the guerrilla South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), headquartered in Angola.

Four journalists, including an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter, were taken to the scene of the fighting--Cuamato, Cunene Province--by road from Lubango, which is 200 kms (120 miles) north of the Namibian frontier.

The reporters were told Angolan anti-aircraft fire had shot down three of South Africa's French-designed Alouette helicopters and an Impala bomber on January 17, but the journalists did not see the wreckage, which the Angolans said had been hauled away by the South Africans.

The military camp appeared to be one of the Angolan army, not of SWAPO. All the papers and documents remaining were in Portuguese.

SWAPO's defense secretary, Peter Nanyemba, said the guerrillas had no military bases in Angola, only transit facilities and camps for 30,000 refugees from the war in Namibia.

Major Kibeto, an Angolan officer who accompanied the journalists, said South Africa was seeking to destabilize Angola through its attacks rather than root out SWAPO. (Pretoria insists that its operations in Angola are against SWAPO and strike at Angolan soldiers only if they join the combat.)

The journalists were shown the charred remains of a half-dozen village huts that had been razed, they were told, by South African incendiary bombs. In addition to the 14 civilians killed, 14 Angolan soldiers died in the attack on the military base, the Angolans said.

Father Emanuel Belchior Valipo said his Roman Catholic mission was also hit. He said South African helicopters had sprayed it with machine-gun fire on January 17. A little girl was wounded. Father Valipo said the toll was light because the mission hospital had been evacuated the first day of the South African attacks. The priest said he believed his mission had been attacked because the South Africans thought wounded combatants were treated there. He denied this. Father Valipo said the local people, terrified by the South African attacks, had been forced to abandon their villages and were now going hungry in the bush.

To show the journalists that the attack on Cuamato was not the first in which South Africa had hit civilian targets, the Angolan authorities took them to a school in Xangongo, between Lubango and Cuamato, that was machine-gunned in October. Thirty people were killed and 40 wounded, the Angolans said. The reporters also visited a furniture factory in Lubango that was bombed in September.

Maj Kibeto claimed as well that the racist South African soldiers do not hesitate to rape black women during their incursions.

Despite the continuing attacks into southern Angola, life in Xangongo is more normal today than it was in 1979, according to one of the journalists, who had visited one town then. Some of the people have come back and the bridge over the Cunene River--damaged and out of use in 1979--has been rebuilt. But it is still not possible to fly from Lubango to Cunene Province. The Angolans say South African planes violate Angolan airspace daily.

ZAMBIAPRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON NAMIBIAN STRUGGLE

LD261430 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Jan 81 CA

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo has warned South Africa that the intensified struggle for the independence of Namibia will not only be waged by the South-West Africa People's Organization alone but by the entire peace-loving mankind following the recent abortive Geneva talks. Mr Lisulo said that there was nothing simpler than SWAPO calling off the entire bluff [as heard] and intensifying the struggle. Mr Lisulo said this when he officiated at a graduation ceremony of 80 students from the United Nations Institute for Namibia at [word indistinct] hall in Lusaka yesterday. He said the time was fast approaching when the language of the gun--the only language South Africa seemed to understand--will have to be involved.

Speaking on the same occasion, Chairman of the United Nations Council for Namibia Mr Paul Lusaka called on all forces which support SWAPO to rally behind the movement. He said the United Nations will consider all measures to increase pressure on South Africa to comply with the United Nations ceasefire resolution and bring about to an end [as heard] its illegal occupation of Namibia. Mr Lusaka said the aspirations of the Namibian people will be fulfilled in the not too distant future.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA APPOINTS NEW MINISTER OF LABOR

LD271026 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 26 Jan 81 CA

[Excerpt] A State House spokesman announced today that President Kaunda has appointed Minister of State for the civil service Mr Basil Kabwe as the new minister of labor and social services. Mr Kabwe replaces Mr Justin Chimba, who has been appointed to the foreign service as ambassador. Mr Chamba was appointed minister in the last reshuffle. His appointment was nullified because he lost his 1978 parliamentary election.